

Craxi in Exile: The Riddle of Blame

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

HAMMAMET, Tunisia — For a man who was once the master of a considerable universe, Bettino Craxi has somewhat shrunken vistas these days.

The former prime minister, the subject of a score of inquiries in Italy's corruption scandals, now lives in self-exile in a sun-splashed villa in this Tunisian resort, refusing to return home, where he faces confiscation of his passport and a prison term for financial irregularities.

His health, he says, is not what it was when he ran Italy from 1983 to 1987 and presided over a Socialist Party that then crumbled in disgrace as magistrates uncovered a bewildering record of corruption at its highest level. With his left foot bandaged to cover a wound that will not heal and with specialists treating him for diabetes and a weak heart, Mr. Craxi, 60, rarely leaves the plot of olive groves, palms and bougainvilleas that surround the villa.

Even the "power suits" that once adorned his ample frame have given way to less imposing garb: a gray singlet, khaki shorts and one dusty loafer on his good foot. And all this in the space of two years since he laid plans to run for another term.

Yet if Mr. Craxi has come to symbolize everything that went rotten with Italy's political elite, he stands, too, as a defiant emblem of a riddle: Were individuals like him to blame for the huge scandal that brought low thousands of politicians and business executives, or was the virus of graft endemic to a political system of which he was merely a product?

In his time, he said in an interview, there was "not a single party that did not present false accounts to Parliament every year" to cover up illicit financing. And, he said, referring to the executives who paid the bribes, "All the major groups, in one form or another, were involved."

Did that include the Fininvest corporation of Silvio Berlusconi, Mr. Craxi's personal friend, who rose to power as prime minister after elections in March hurried the old guard?

"Every major group," Mr. Craxi replied.

Judicial inquiries have already implicated Mr. Berlusconi's brother Paolo and senior Fininvest executives.

The relationship between Mr. Berlusconi and Mr. Craxi, who is godfather to one of Mr. Berlusconi's children, puzzles many Italians. It was Mr. Craxi, for instance, who ensured passage of legislation enabling Mr. Berlusconi to form Italy's biggest private television empire, which is the core of his wealth.

So are they still in touch? Mr. Craxi implied that they were.

"Silvio Berlusconi is advising me to get better and be calm," he said. "I'm advising him to really promote the birth of a Second Republic." But he wondered out loud about his friend's ability to master a political system "which has always been sick with instability."

"Perhaps I should be advising him to get better and be calm," he said with a smile.

Mr. Craxi said he divides politicians who survived the scandal into "liars and what I call extraterrestrials." He adds, "The extraterrestrials are the ones who pretend they were on another planet for the last 20 years."

The interview was the first face-to-face conversation with a journalist since Mr. Craxi fled Italy in May. Since then, a judge has ordered that his passport be taken away, and in July a court sentenced him to eight and a half years in prison for fraudulent bankruptcy in the convoluted dealings of Banco Ambrosiano, which was associated with the Vatican and collapsed under huge debts.

In addition, Mr. Craxi is one among thousands of politicians and business executives implicated in the bribery scandals that have swept the nation.

Such was the public revulsion that Mr.

Craxi and dozens of others who had shared the vast patronage were swept from office. He resigned as head of the Socialists in February 1993.

His onetime allies in government, the Christian Democrats, have renamed themselves the Popular Party.

To hear Mr. Craxi tell it now, though, Italy's housecleaning is far from complete. The magistrates themselves, he said, have not acknowledged their acquiescence in the system that prevailed for decades.

And most of all, he said, there has been a cover-up of what he described as huge financing of the former Italian Communist Party.

By comparison to all this, he said, he has been victimized and wishes to set matters straight. A book, "The Craxi Case," is to be published this month and will provide him an opportunity to tell what he knows, he said.

"I do not want to end my life under the stain of infamy," he said. "I have never lied."

His principal defense is that the system was universal.

Laws on political contributions, he said, were so restrictive that companies preferred to make undeclared donations to party newspapers, salaries and campaign costs in a land that "has an election every year."

The biggest party machine of all, he said, was the Communist Party. Its money, he said, repeating charges that the former Communists have denied, came from East Bloc "solidarity" funds. KGB slush funds and commissions on trade between Italy and the Soviet bloc.

It is by no means clear that Mr. Craxi's arguments will help him escape a life where television and newspapers are his main contact with his country.

"I will return to Italy when I can do so in complete freedom," he said.

But does he not fear that, living in isolation, he will be forgotten? "Don't worry about the Craxi case," he replied. "I'll look after that myself."

Clemency Shows Anti-Islamist Effort Collapsing in Algeria

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Algerian government's decision to free five leaders of the Islamic Salvation Front represents an admission by the military-civilian junta that it has failed in its 30-month-long quest to eliminate

with the fundamentalists means that events are approaching a point where a hard-line, vehemently anti-French Islamist current in Algeria is emerging.

The Front and other Islamist political currents, including moderate ones, are united in the view that secularist influences in Algeria, most particularly France's substantial political, economic and educational influence, must be obliterated.

Such a development can only increase the already evident success of Algerian fundamentalists in setting up cells among the North African Arab expatriate community in France.

In the past few weeks, France's interior minister, Charles Pasqua, has led a highly visible campaign against fundamentalist Muslim militant groups in the country, initiating security operations to contain the spread of fundamentalist activities on French soil emanating from Algeria.

Twenty activists accused of channeling money to the Islamists in Algeria have been deported. Others accused of sending weapons and organizing terror cells are under arrest.

The most significant question, however, remains how serious are the divisions within the Islamic movement itself. In the past year, the Algerian fundamentalist movement has come to resemble the Afghan Islamic movement, which has divided into various camps fighting each other.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Islamists from Algerian politics and eradicate armed Islamist groups.

President Liamine Zoulat said in a statement that he ordered the two most senior leaders of the Muslim fundamentalist party, Abbassi Madani and Ali Belhadj, freed from prison late Tuesday so they could "give their support to the objective of stopping the violence."

The government invited the two to help negotiate an end to the conflict between secularists and fundamentalists that has taken the lives of more than 10,000 persons.

In the past year, armed fundamentalist groups have brought government authority to a near halt throughout Algeria, burning, destroying and shutting down hundreds of schools, factories, forests, plantations and government offices.

The military installed Mr. Zoulat last year largely as a figurehead, but he has moved since to form a group within the government advocating a measure of power-sharing with Islamist opposition forces to stem the bloodshed.

Rabih Kebir, a senior figure in the Islamic Salvation Front living in exile in Germany, described the release of Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj, who were placed under house arrest but allowed visitors, as a positive but "insufficient" step Wednesday.

Echoing demands by the Islamic Salvation Front, he urged the release of hundreds of imprisoned Islamist activists.

More important, the Front has insisted on the participation in any talks of the armed Islamist factions, particularly the Armed Islamic Group, which a few months ago began a wave of killings of foreigners that has claimed 59 lives among expatriates living in Algeria.

In a statement faxed to news agencies Wednesday, another wing of the Front welcomed the release, saying, however, that it will work for "a return of stability to our country and giving the Algerian people a basis for building a civilized state based on the principles of Islam."

Algerian and French officials said it was far from clear that either Mr. Madani, 63, or Mr. Belhadj, 29, was in a position to command the loyalty of younger Islamists who have taken charge of the armed revolt.

And, they said, there are significant differences among the Algerian Army top command as to how far a dialogue with Islamists can go. Several senior generals are known to advocate continued war. A previous figurehead president, Mohammed Boudiaf, installed two years ago by the junta, was assassinated when he strayed toward reconciliation with the fundamentalists.

"One must be very prudent since it is not a secret for anyone that the Islamic movement, and without any doubt the government, are divided," Alain Juppé, the French foreign minister, said about the moves.

As the home of a substantial minority of Algerians and others of North African descent, France greeted the development with palpable apprehension. There is significant concern here that the start of talks

Yugoslavia Approves Monitors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — The Yugoslav government approved on Wednesday the deployment of international observers along its border with Bosnia to ensure that Serbia was complying with a blockade against renegade Serbs in Bosnia.

In a statement carried by the Tanjug news agency, the government said it welcomed a decision by "friendly" nations to send unarmed "members of national humanitarian organizations" to the border.

Earlier Wednesday in Geneva, an international mediator, Lord Owen, announced that an initial team of civilian Nordic observers would head for Serbia on Thursday, followed by a second contingent Friday.

Serbia has agreed to the presence of unarmed monitors on its borders in hopes of gaining an end to United Nations-mandated sanctions that have crippled its economy for the past 28 months.

Official Serbian media reported earlier Wednesday that an easing of the economic embargo was imminent because President Slobodan Milosevic had met international demands that he end Belgrade's support for Bosnian Serbs.

Belgrade announced a total blockade against the Bosnian Serbs after they rejected the latest international plan to end the two-and-a-half-year Bosnian conflict.

Muslim and Serb news organizations in Bosnia reported continued fighting in the northwestern Muslim enclave of Bihać and Serbian-held territory in the north.

UN peacekeepers said government forces in Bihać had retaken territory from attacking Serbian forces. (AFP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

American Remains Found Off Russia

MOSCOW (AP) — Investigators searching a remote Pacific island off Russia's eastern coast found the remains of a U.S. serviceman shot down 42 years ago during the Cold War, the U.S. Embassy said Wednesday.

A golden class ring was handed to investigators in December by a former Soviet soldier who related finding the body of an American Air Force pilot more than 40 years ago.

The embassy said it believed the remains were of a crew member of an RB-29 reconnaissance aircraft shot down by Soviet fighters in October 1952.

"Available evidence indicates the remains may be those of Captain John Robertson Dunham," the embassy said in a statement. It said the remains would be taken to the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii for analysis and positive identification.

Investigators Stymied in USAir Crash

CORANPOLIS, Pennsylvania (AP) — New evidence in the crash last week of USAir Flight 427 near Pittsburgh has virtually ruled out the thrust reverser theory. And it appears that an engine did not break loose, either.

"You go up blind alleys, but you have to go up them to see that they were blind alleys," said Tom Haueter, chief investigator for the National Transportation Safety Board. "We are still looking at every possible avenue."

One theory still under consideration is that the spoilers — wing flaps used to slow a plane in flight or after landing — worked unevenly. But no evidence has been found to indicate that the spoilers on this Boeing 737-300 were malfunctioning.

Fighting in Afghanistan Surges Anew

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Fierce fighting erupted between rival Afghan groups around Kabul on Wednesday, killing many people, the government-controlled Kabul Radio said.

The radio, monitored in Pakistan, gave no details of casualties in clashes between forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani and those of Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar in the western suburbs of the city.

An opposition alliance led by Mr. Hekmatyar said in a statement received in Islamabad that its fighters had advanced to within 2 kilometers (1.2 miles) of the strategic Salang tunnel, 100 kilometers north of Kabul. No independent account of the fighting was available.

Hong Kong Rejects Beijing Charges

HONG KONG (AP) — The Hong Kong government on Wednesday rejected Chinese accusations that it rewarded one of the colony's leading trading groups with lucrative building contracts in return for political favors.

China asserted that the government gave Jardine Matheson, one of Hong Kong's oldest and best-known companies, a major stake in a 12 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$1.55 billion) container terminal because the company backed electoral changes devised by Governor Chris Patten against China's wishes. The attack was carried by the Hong Kong China News Agency, which is funded by China and is widely seen here as its mouthpiece.

Mr. Patten warned China that mixing politics with economics could undermine investor confidence in Hong Kong.

Polls Bolster Balladur and Delors

PARIS (Reuters) — Polls boosted Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Wednesday in the campaign for the 1995 French presidential election, but one showed that Jacques Delors, outgoing president of the European Commission, would be a strong challenger.

A survey in the daily newspaper Le Parisien showed that 53 percent of French voters would have confidence in Mr. Balladur, a Gaullist, just ahead of Mr. Delors at 52 percent. Neither has declared his candidacy.

A poll in the magazine Paris Match showed that Mr. Balladur was the politician who inspired the most trust in France, well ahead of Mr. Delors, who was finance minister in a former Socialist government.

TRAVEL UPDATE

'Panic Button' for Avis Cars in Miami

ORLANDO, Florida (APF) — A panic button hooked up through satellites to an emergency police number is being installed on some rental autos to help give tourists an increased sense of security.

Avis said it would install the guidance and security system initially on large luxury cars in the Miami area, where foreign tourists in rental cars have been victims of several highly publicized attacks.

The panic button will relay a distress call to a command center, which in turn will notify the police. The system also would allow a satellite to detect the exact location of the car through the Global Positioning System technology used by boats and planes. It will give motorists directions to businesses, restaurants and tourist attractions on a video screen.

Air France Pilots Set a 2-Day Strike

PARIS (APF) — The two pilots' unions of Air France voted Wednesday to strike Friday and Saturday after a dispute over productivity payments. Flights originating abroad will not be affected, they said. Negotiations broke down Monday.

Air France, struggling to restructure, is to cut 5,000 jobs over three years and is trying to achieve a 30 percent increase in productivity by pilots and cabin staff over two years.

An outbreak of botulism near Lake Balkal, Russia, has left two people dead and three others hospitalized, the Itar-Tass news agency reported. (AP)

Italy stepped up health and immigration controls in Bari in response to a cholera outbreak in Albania. A dozen Albanians who slipped into the port city were deported. (AP)

Lightning struck and killed a woman in northeast Spain and two men died in storm-related traffic accidents as high winds and heavy rains lashed the region, the police said. (Reuters)

Scandinavian Airlines System technicians resumed work Wednesday, ending a four-day wildcat strike that grounded most domestic flights out of Copenhagen, the carrier said. (AP)

Private cars will be banned from central Athens on Thursday to combat a cloud of smog blanketing the city. (Reuters)

Unpaid workers shut down all six of Cameroon's airports, leaving some aircraft grounded on runways and hundreds of passengers stranded. (AP)

British Midland and Alitalia airlines agreed to add 50 flights a day and streamline service for passengers traveling to or from Italy and points in Scotland, Ireland and England. (APF)

Accident Kills 6 on U.K. Ferry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RAMSGATE, England — A walkway to a Belgian ferry collapsed Wednesday, killing six people and injuring seven as passengers catapulted 40 feet onto a pontoon below.

Two Belgians and a Briton were among those killed. The nationalities of the others were not immediately released.

Five were killed instantly; a sixth died later in hospital.

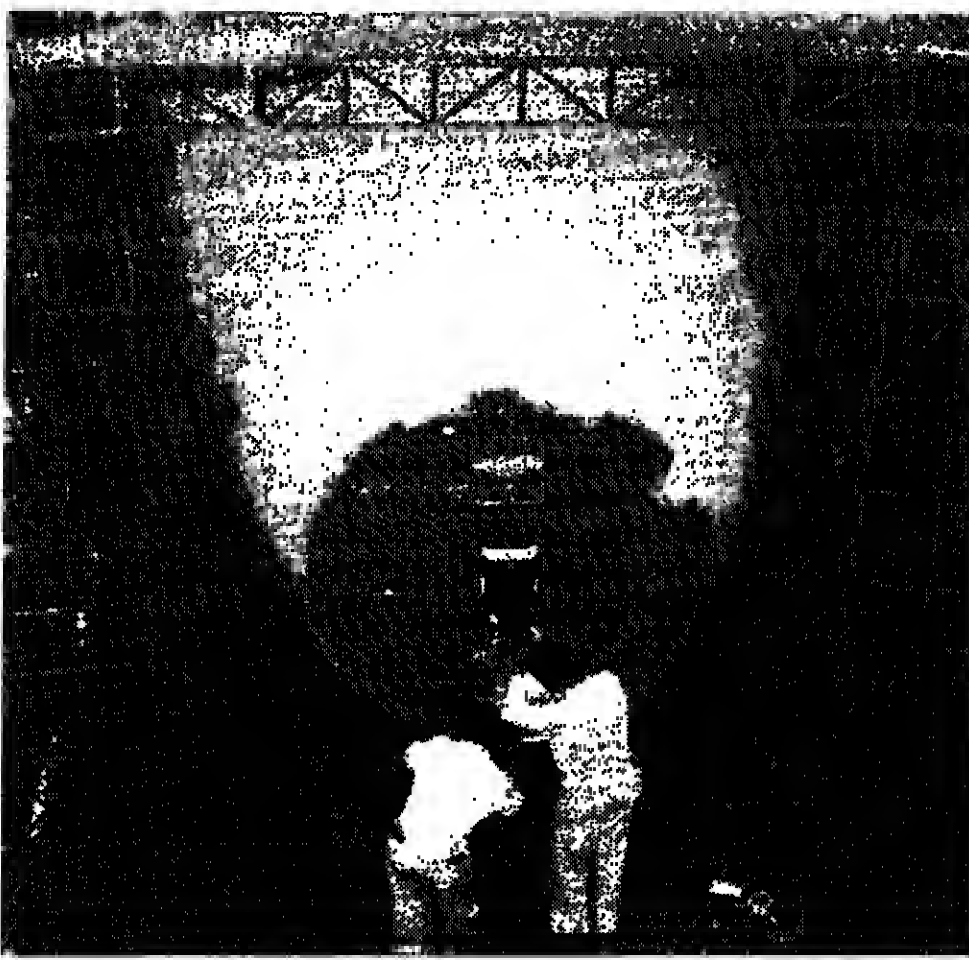
A spokesman in nearby Canterbury said the injured were all young people, between 20 and 35, and of various nationalities, including Japanese, Austrian, American and British.

The covered walkway snapped as the last of about 400 passengers were boarding the 28,833-ton ferry, Prins Filip, for an overnight crossing to the Belgian port of Ostend.

The 90-foot (27-meter), Swedish-built walkway was installed eight months ago at the English Channel port of Ramsgate, the port authority said.

"One of the connecting ends closer to the shore than the ship slipped and it dropped just like an arm dropping," said Robert Faulstich, chief inspector of the Kent County police.

Some victims were crushed by the falling walkway and then by other passengers crashing on top of them. (AP, Reuters)



Engineers inspecting what remained of the Korean Air jetliner's nose cone Wednesday.

Storm Rips Nose Off 747 Over Italy

The Associated Press

ZURICH — A heavy storm damaged a Korean Air jetliner on a flight from Rome on Wednesday, but the aircraft

was able to land safely and on time, airport officials said. There were no reports of injuries to the 108 passengers aboard or to the crew.

The nose cone that holds the radar equipment of the Boeing 747 was torn off, the connections of the wings to the fuselage were ripped open, and the air intakes of the engines were heavily damaged, according to a statement from the airport.

The windshield on the cockpit was pitted, and the fuselage had numerous dents, it said.

Flight 916 ran into a heavy storm over the Po River about a half hour after takeoff from Rome on Wednesday morning, the statement said. The plane landed on schedule.

As the home of a substantial minority of Algerians and others of North African descent, France greeted the development with palpable apprehension. There is significant concern here that the start of talks

Soldiers Confess Murder on Cyprus

Reuters

LARNACA, Cyprus — The Cypriot police said Wednesday that two of three British soldiers arrested in connection with the disappearance of a Danish woman tour guide had confessed to her murder.

Tourist resorts were placed out of bounds for the 4,000 British troops on the island as police searched for the body of Louise Jensen, 23.

She was abducted on Tuesday morning, but by Wednesday there was still no trace of her. Police said charges would not be made until the body was found.

They said the three soldiers were arrested after Miss Jensen's 21-year-old Cypriot boyfriend, Mihailis Vassiliades, reported that three men in a Mini-Moke had overtaken the motorcycle on which she was riding and knocked the bike over.



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ior Defeats ous Right in sota Primary

on Disparities

— Governor of Minnesota, who was easily nominated for the House.

On Tuesday, nine states picked the lineups for eight elections for governor, eight Senate races and 73 House seats. The winners' attention will immediately turn to the general election, which is only eight weeks away.

In New York, Governor Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat, who renomination for a fourth term and will face a little-known Republican state senator, George E. Pataki.

In a House primary with historical overtones, Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, defeated the New York City Council member Adam Clayton Powell 4th, the son and namesake of the congressman who was defeated by Mr. Rangel 24 years ago.

Another winner was William E. Brock 3d, a former senator from Tennessee and also former Republican national chairman, who captured the Republican senatorial primary in Maryland. He edged Ruthann Aron, a developer, Mr. Brock, who now lives in Annapolis, will take on the Democratic incumbent, Paul S. Sarbanes.

In Arizona, Governor J. Fife Symington 2d trounced a Phoenix lawyer, Barbara Barrett, for the Republican nomination, then sent back to see who his opponent would be. His 1990 rival, Terry Goddard, a former Phoenix mayor, lost in a tight race to Eddie Basha, chairman of the statewide supermarket chain that bears his name. (WP, NYT, AP)

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The Parti Québécois leader, Jacques Parizeau, delivering his victory speech after being elected premier of Quebec.

A Premier Who Would Be President

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

QUEBEC — The new premier of Quebec, who someday wants to be the first president of a Quebec republic, seems more like an aloof Victorian gentleman than the committed, driving separatist he has been for three decades.

Jacques Parizeau, 64, speaks impeccable English with an upper-class British accent, sprinkling his speech with expressions of yesteryear like "by Jove" and "humbly."

His harrumphs and guffaws, which might seem more at home over Scotch whisky in a London club, have become trademarks in the rough and tumble of Quebec politics.

Only after giving himself up to image-builders in the seven-week election campaign just ended did he discard his three-piece pinstripe for sports jackets and learn to trim his often ponderous, professorial speeches into sound bites.

Mr. Parizeau's handlers even got him to appear at the Montreal studios of Musique Plus, a popular rock-video television network, where he disclosed that as a Boy Scout his nickname was *believe vibrante*, or "eager weasel."

If this reserved man unstiffened to get closer to the average Quebecer, it was for a cause from which he has never wavered.

In the 1960s, as one of the young technocrats behind the so-called Quiet Revolution, which increased the economic power of Quebec's French speakers, he came to believe that federalism did not work for Quebec.

The great epiphany, says his friend and adviser Yves Martin, came during a three-day train ride in 1967 between Montreal and Banff, where as a senior Quebec civil servant he was to speak on federalism.

"He entered the train a federalist," Mr. Martin said, "but as he put his thoughts on paper, he came inescapably to the conclusion that Canada could not function with Quebec inside Canada."

To him, there was a built-in contradiction: The rest of Canada needed a strong central government for the equitable distribution of social benefits. Quebec had to have a weak central government to allow its distinct society, given new definition by the Quiet Revolution, to flourish.

The country to Mr. Parizeau is a half-torn sheet of paper. "Why not tear it apart completely?" he asks.

It is an intellectual argument, based largely on economics, befitting a man with a doctorate from the Loomis School of Economics and a love of rational discourse. Unlike many nationalists, who point to years of humiliation of French-speakers by English-speaking Canadians, he bears no animus.

Indeed, he angered some nationalists a couple of years back with a blunt exhortation to Quebecers to learn English. "In our day and time, a small people like us must speak English," he said.

In Monday's vote, the Parti Québécois won a solid majority in the Quebec National Assembly but fell short of 50 percent of the popular vote. This means that Mr. Parizeau faces an uphill fight to win

the referendum on sovereignty he has promised within 10 months.

The Parti Québécois gathered 77 of 125 seats in the legislature, and the Liberals 47. In the popular vote, the parties were much closer. The Parti Québécois took 44.7 percent, the Liberals 44.3 percent and Action Démocratique 6.5 percent. Thirteen other parties ran candidates.

His father taught history at the University of Montreal's school of business and founded an insurance company. The company, Sodarc, now run by Mr. Parizeau's younger brother, has about 1,400 employees.

After his degree, Mr. Parizeau went to Paris and later to London for graduate work. In 1955, he followed his father's footsteps on the business school's faculty. "I was born to be a teacher, and I'll be a teacher," he has said.

In 1976, when the first Parti Québécois government was elected under René Lévesque, he became finance minister.

He resigned in 1984 to protest Mr. Lévesque's willingness to work inside the Canadian federation. His government had been shaken by the rejection of separatism by 60 percent of the voters in a 1980 referendum.

As finance minister, Mr. Parizeau moved to put the levers of economic power in the hands of French speakers.

Not all his initiatives were successful. In 1979 he introduced the Quebec Stock Savings Plan, allowing taxpayers to deduct from incomes the purchase of new shares in Quebec companies. Many of the companies went bankrupt.

Colleagues Cite CIA Misogyny in Spy's Fall

By Tim Weiner

WASHINGTON — By all accounts, Janine Brookner was a terrific spy.

In the Philippines in the 1970s, she infiltrated the Communist Party. "An almost impossible task," said her boss, "But not for Janine."

Later, in Venezuela, she recruited a Soviet-bloc agent. And as the Central Intelligence Agency's station chief in Jamaica from 1989 to 1991, she again won praise. "Superb," the agency's barons said in their 1991 evaluation of her job performance. "Top notch."

Today the 53-year-old Ms. Brookner sits in a windowless cubicle at the agency's headquarters, her career in ruins.

What happened to Ms. Brookner, one of the CIA's first female station chiefs? The agency says she suddenly became a drunken sexual temptress in Jamaica. But six fellow spies say hers is a case study in male chauvinism at the CIA.

For her part, Ms. Brookner contends in a scathing lawsuit that she has been punished for challenging the agency's "pervasive atmosphere of machismo and sexual discrimination" by filing a bias complaint and trying to discipline a violent subordinate.

Ms. Brookner's fortunes began to decline soon after she was offered the job of station chief in Prague in April 1991, while still based in Jamaica. The offer was withdrawn a few months later because, the suit says, her deputy-to-be refused to work for a woman. Her colleagues suspect that she committed "career suicide," as one of them put it, when she filed an internal complaint about the affair in 1992.

Then, after she reported that her deputy station chief in Jamaica was brutally beating his wife, he turned the tables, calling her a hard-drinking hussy, the suit says. To the disbelief of many of Ms. Brookner's colleagues, the agency's inspector general and top managers believed him, and that ended her climb through the CIA's ranks.

"I'm surprised these allegations could gain any credibility or momentum," said Glen Holden, who was U.S. ambassador to Jamaica from November 1989 to March 1993. "I was proud of her, and I think our country should be proud of her."

Mr. Holden said he could not understand why the CIA's inspector general never spoke to him while investigating Ms. Brookner.

One longtime clandestine officer, who did not want to be identified, said: "I've known her personally, professionally and socially for 26 years. She has no problem with substance abuse of any kind. She is a very conservative person socially. She is the ultimate professional. She is and was one of the best case officers I've ever known."

George Kalaris, who was Ms. Brookner's station chief in the Philippines and later the CIA's chief of counterintelligence, calls her "truly outstanding."

"She had a drive, persistence and sensibility not normally found in male officers," Mr. Kalaris, now retired, said in an interview. "She made me change my mind about the potential that women had as espionage officers. She worked in a macho society, and she succeeded at getting after some of the most difficult targets we had."

or momentum," said Glen Holden, who was U.S. ambassador to Jamaica from November 1989 to March 1993. "I was proud of her, and I think our country should be proud of her."

Ms. Brookner's federal suit, Jane Doe Thompson v. Woolsey, was filed in July.

Separately, more than 100 other female spies are set to file a class-action suit charging rampant sex discrimination at the CIA; settlement talks with those women continue. The agency says it is doing its best to promote women and minorities at every level, and the director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey, has offered them an olive branch, declaring publicly that the nation's spies cannot "function as a fraternity, much less a white male one."

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POLITICAL NOTES

Linking Health Bill

N — Democratic House's halfheartedly insisted at President Bill Clinton that he to pass a modest health

Leader George J. Mitchell, line, said there was "very or a small bill that would subsidies for children and

members meeting for the in Labor Day recess did not care. Members said the lead for this session.

End Their Turf

N — A single Texas trial \$550,000 to candidates for the past four years — a group of 1,550 trial law-

ers, according to an organi- or major changes in the m.

ort Reform Association, in ednesday, said that plain Alabama, California and massive amounts of money" title before state legislatures

and courts to prevent limits on punitive damages and other changes in trial procedures.

"These lawyers have an extraordinary amount of political power as measured by their contributions," said the association's president, Sherman Joyce, adding that he found the numbers startling.

In Texas, the top 15 trial lawyer donors, their families and their law firms gave more than \$3.4 million to state candidates between January 1990 and last June, the period covered by the study, which was conducted by State Affairs Co., a political consulting firm in Northern Virginia. Using similar criteria, ATRA said that in California, the top 15 donors gave more than \$989,000; in Alabama, the figure was \$2.2 million.

While trial lawyers have been known for heavy contributions in national elections, the study appears to be the first to focus on their role in the states.

Quote/Unquote

Ross Perot, in Atlanta as part of a 10-city U.S. political tour, urging supporters to ask members of Congress to curb the power of the president to order military action: "We have in the White House a man who was unwilling to risk his life in the Vietnam War. The president must now look in the mirror and ask himself, 'Would I, personally, be willing to die in Haiti?'" (Reuters)

history. The city seemed chock-a-block with Barry vans and buses.

A large group of homeless men stood in line at the party, waiting for their turn at tables piled high with fried chicken and cold cuts. "We need some kind of hope for housing in this city," said Brian Dargan, 37, who lives at the Olive Branch shelter and asserted that Mr. Barry had saved the homeless shelter for the Community for Creative Non-Violence. "We will be rewarded for this work in another lifetime."

"Barry is a superb politician," said Mr. Hall, hastening to add that he was stopping at Mr. Ray's party as well. "Barry knows you can't leave a city split like this. Now the question will be whether Congress can accept the will of the majority of District voters. We'll see if this is real self-determination."

The party was a thank-you gift to hundreds of campaign workers who mounted one of the most extraordinary get-out-the-vote efforts in local political

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Away From Politics

• In its strongest statement ever on the topic, the National Academy of Sciences has issued a report saying that tobacco use is essentially an addiction that begins in childhood or youth. It says the best way to prevent it would be to enact strict federal and state regulations to make it harder for those under 18 to start using tobacco.

• Calling the potential risk to human health from dioxin worrisome but less than that posed by smoking, the Environmental Protection Agency said it was ready to take steps to reduce the chance that people would be exposed to harm from the toxic chemical.

• After a two-year investigation, William Aramony, credited with transforming the United Way movement into the United States' most successful and respected charity, has been indicted on charges that he and two aides diverted hundreds of thousands of dollars from the United Way of America and a spinoff company for gambling trips, European vacations and cash payments to Mr. Aramony's former girlfriend.

• More than one-quarter of Hispanic students leave high school early, and their problems with English probably contribute to a dropout rate nearly three times the national average, the Education Department says.

• A federal judge has blocked shipments of nuclear waste from being stored at a South Carolina facility, setting back an ambitious plan by the federal government to store the waste from seven European countries. (NYT, WP, AP, Reuters)

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Clinton Can't Go It Alone

President Bill Clinton insists he will not ask Congress for authorization to invade Haiti. The short-term spurs him the possibility of repudiation for a venture that appears more dubious and unpopular by the day. But it cheats on the separation of powers as defined in the constitution. It threatens to undercut not just the quick operation planned against the thugs in Port-au-Prince but the prolonged occupation meant to follow. And it promises to bring a political disaster upon the administration for misreading the popular mood on the process as well as the substance of its policy.

Administration spokesmen trot out justifications of presidential prerogative. The constitutional scholars shred these claims. The basic point of law remains that the Founding Fathers plainly meant the legislature to have a meaningful say in military action beyond the immediately defensive. A succession of wary presidents has resisted imposition of rigid consultation under the Vietnam-era War Powers Resolution, and there is reason for this. But a succession of wise presidents has understood the advantage to the country — and to presidents — of voluntarily bringing Congress in on decisions entailing a recourse to force and an exposure of Americans to battlefield peril.

In this instance, the administration conveys the impression that it has adequately "consulted" Congress and informed the public. Our impression is that the presentation has been piecemeal. No single clear and comprehensive conception of policy exists of the sort you would expect in a formal presidential presentation. The administration heads toward an early self-imposed deadline in a public fog.

It seems to believe that its request for an enabling resolution in the UN Security Council moots the obligation or reason to

seek the political company of Congress, let alone the consent of a properly informed public. Imprudently, especially for a commander in chief short on military credentials or standing, it counts on the public to rally around if bullets begin to fly and the usual accidents of war occur.

The right precedent lies in President George Bush's request of Congress to authorize force, by a majority vote in both houses, in the Gulf in 1991. The issue was difficult and hot, and Mr. Bush — having resisted but been pushed into seeking that authority — took a real chance. It paid off in the impetus the vote gave his policy and standing and in the cover it offered if the operation had failed. Had Congress rebuffed him — and Mr. Clinton cannot ignore this possibility — he could have laid off responsibility for the consequences. With a Democrat in the White House, Republicans are notably more eager, and Democrats less, to bring the legislature into the act. But the principle of shared accountability remains the same, and the concept of a commander in chief's needing to be able to respond to military danger too speedily to countenance the delay has no relevance whatever in this instance.

The national security/national interest case for the evidently planned action seems to us to hover somewhere between exceedingly thin and preposterous. If there is a better case than that, the administration should be willing to make it to the public and to Congress. It should be willing to seek consensus and consent for spending the money and taking the chances with American lives, no matter how pitiable the Haitians' military resources or how good the odds of succeeding may seem to the planners. A government that calls up reserves for military action has an obligation to do these things. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Major Stride in Cairo

The acrimonious debate over abortion at the world population conference in Cairo has obscured the truly radical element in the document approved by delegates at the final session Tuesday: the notion that enhancing the educational, political and economic opportunities for women is perhaps the surest way to curb further population growth.

Previous conferences in this once-a-decade event have favored other solutions, such as economic growth ("development is the best contraceptive") or the provision of family planning services. Each approach can claim successes, and the world has made great progress in reducing the rate of growth in recent decades. But the absolute number of births continues to rise and major problems remain in many impoverished countries.

The great contribution of the Cairo declaration is to add another weapon to the arsenal: the empowerment of women. This emphasis was largely at the behest of women's groups, giving the document an odd flavor of feminist rhetoric. But surely it is intuitively right to assume that women, as bearers of the world's children, are in the best position to slow birth rates and that, if given greater opportunities, they will forgo contentious childbearing.

Beyond intuition, there is empirical evidence. The state of Kerala in populous India, though very poor, has reduced its

fertility rate to replacement levels, thanks in large part to high levels of female literacy and education and growing economic opportunities for women.

The conference did nothing to elucidate the long-running debate between pessimists who fear population growth will outrun food and natural resources and optimists who believe the world can support much larger numbers. But one does not have to be a Malthusian catastrophist to believe that, in many poor nations, economic and social problems could be more readily mastered if population growth were curbed.

In most minds, the Cairo conference will be remembered for the battle over abortion and sexual issues, pitting the Vatican and many Islamic countries against the United States and other secular governments. But its true importance will lie in whether it persuades governments and private groups to adopt programs to control growth rates.

The Clinton administration did a masterful job in defusing the Vatican's diplomatic attack and committing U.S. money and influence to the international effort. In contrast to the sorry performance of the Reagan administration, which virtually withdrew from the global effort a decade ago, the Americans this time took a forceful and far-sighted leadership role. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crashing Into a Noble Idea

The woebegone citizen Frank Eugene Corder hit something bigger and more fragile than the White House with his stolen Cessna. He crashed into and damaged U.S. faith in the protective capabilities of technology and security forces.

Radar and heat-seeking missiles are useful tools. The Secret Service has its strengths, most of which derive from the selfless bravery of members who really are willing to die in the line of duty. But no technical wizardry and courage can forever disguise one of the grimmest facts of modern history. Even the most advanced society is never far above what William Butler Yeats called the "bestial floor" of human disorder, and the nets constructed above that floor are weaker than most dare to imagine.

Perhaps the military triumphs of the early 20th century gave Americans an exaggerated confidence in protective machines and bureaucracies. Even in Washington, where fallibility is ever in parade, officials and journalists share that faith. In the early 1980s, a high fence was erected between the Treasury building and the White House, and behind that fence a mighty excavation went on for months. The grapevine buzzed with talk that some advanced and highly competent security work was being installed to protect the Executive Mansion from terrorist tricks. Newspapers and broadcasters, out of a sense of responsibility, have never reported

ed in much detail about what is lodged in the bunkers and on the rooftops around Pennsylvania Avenue. There was a widespread impression — a faith, if you will — that these locations housed devices of great potency for diverting or exploding incoming threats from land or air.

Mr. Corder's mad glide rent a hole in that faith. The White House may well be protected by radars capable of detecting an intruder violating its airspace and by artillery and missiles capable of downing aircraft. But response time is limited and firing off weapons in Washington's crowded streets or air corridors is risky.

What is supposed to protect the White House is, of course, a notion much more valuable and, if it can be sustained, much more powerful than weaponry and sharpshooters. It is the idea that Americans want and deserve to be governed by a person living in a house on a street close to comings and goings of citizens. The value of that idea is apparent to anyone who has experienced the vast isolation and remoteness of executive or imperial residences in other great capitals.

Mr. Corder wanted his moment of notoriety. But if he succeeds in turning Washington into a bunkered city, he must go down on a list of archcriminals who with bullets and now with an airplane have assaulted a noble idea about how presidents ought to live. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A President In Search of Credibility

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has one good reason not to put his intention to invade Haiti to a vote in Congress: He might well lose. Odds, not constitutional principle, guide this pragmatic politician as he slides inexorably into an invasion decision he should delay indefinitely.

It is not only the weakness of the president's case for an invasion that makes him bypass Congress. It is also the political and intellectual weakness of the Democratic leadership of the House and Senate, who want to duck a potentially controversial decision on war-making before midterm elections.

Mr. Clinton had already learned to his regret that Tom Foley and George Mitchell cannot deliver their legislative bodies. Haiti is a case where they do not even want to try. The House speaker and the Senate majority leader meekly abandoned over the weekend the constitutional powers they defiantly asserted for Congress when George Bush prepared Operation Desert Storm. On television they said Mr. Clinton does not have to seek their votes for Haiti.

Their logic seems to be that Democratic presidents can make small wars without congressional authority while Republican presidents must seek approval for larger wars. That is the deconstructionist subtlety they propose for the constitution's award of war-making powers to Congress.

The double irony of their positions seems to have escaped Mr. Foley and Mr. Mitchell: The democratic right of the voters of Haiti to have the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide as their president must be preserved, with U.S. combat forces if necessary. But the right of U.S. voters to pass on that proposition through their elected representatives in Congress is negotiable, if not negligible.

Second irony: The congressional Democrats have just added retroactively to the luster of the Bush presidency. Mr. Bush's decision to seek a congressional vote — against his aides' strong advice — stands in statesmanlike contrast in the Clinton-Foley-Mitchell cop-out on Haiti.

Mr. Bush could afford to risk the vote because he knew that he would order Desert Storm to proceed even if he lost in Congress, as long as the margin was close. He never explicitly said that to his closest aides, but several have told me they understood he would do exactly that. But Mr. Bush won the vote and did not face that dilemma.

Mr. Clinton, on the other hand, is waging a psychological war against the illegal Haitian junta. A loss in Congress would be fatal to his effort to terrorize the terrorists into leaving peacefully. Mr. Clinton's tactics of bluffing and puffing the junta into exile rule out risk-taking on Capitol Hill.

There is no doubt, however, about the outcome of the invasion itself. The American military will make quick work of Haiti's ragtag army. The U.S. military (irony of ironies) will temporarily boost Mr. Clinton's stock with



the electorate. That is not why the president will order the invasion; but it is not an outcome that the White House ignores, either.

The president's aides have become rather candid about why he will invade Haiti, yet deal on refugees with Fidel Castro. (Cuba's bell is apparently more tolerable than Haiti's hell.) The national security adviser, Anthony Lake, speaking at the Council on Foreign Relations this week, listed among the reasons for invasion the need to defend American credibility in foreign affairs.

That is another way of saying that this conflict is more about the Clinton presidency than it is about Haiti. It is more about our politics than theirs, which we understand imperfectly. That is a good reason for not going to war now, as well as for not going to Capitol Hill for approval.

The main reason for the invasion of Haiti will be to reinstall democracy, in the person of Father Aristide. But Mr. Lake's recent speech and the administration's other public statements do not contain a convincing analysis of the nature of Haitian politics and of the democracy that is about to be restored by American military muscle. It is not clear that such an analysis has been done within the U.S. government.

Father Aristide, termed a Haitian Robespierre by his followers, suggests himself that he is more about revolution — by all necessary means — than about parliamentary democracy. By the nature of things, if not by his own nature, Father Aristide will quickly turn and bite the hand that reinstalls him when he needs to mobilize the masses.

Mr. Lake argues that the president's credibility cannot afford another more delay on Haiti. That is a damning statement about the conduct of foreign policy thus far in this administration. Haiti is a place where presidential credibility can only be lost, not regained. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

Beware the Chinese-Owned Suitcases Leaving Town

By Todd Carrel and Richard Hornik

HONOLULU — After touring China in late August with 24 American corporate chief executives, Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown expressed glee over deals signed under his auspices and the money to be made in the Middle Kingdom. But those who think this is a forerunner of a lucrative new wave of U.S. investment in China should think again.

This latest bout of Sinophilia tramples economic horse sense and repeats a miscalculation American businesses have been making for 200 years. Since the days of the clipper ships, China's huge population and economic backwardness have led to repeated predictions of vast wealth to be harvested by foreigners, but commercial successes have been rare.

The mistake is to confuse need with demand. Demand implies an ability to pay. Chinese people know they will have to struggle just to feed, clothe and offer even a minimal education to the majority of those imaginary consumers.

Even if that massive market did begin to materialize, the absence of an impartial legal system would remain an insurmountable barrier to long-term economic success.

Although the country's rubber-stamped National People's Congress churns out new laws like sausages, enforcement is arbitrary. Foreigners inevitably become ensnared in intrigue and graft.

An Australian businessman, James Peng, was deported to China from Macao last October and held nine months before being charged with corruption. His apparent crime: winning a civil court case against the Shenzhen special economic zone. Although even China's biased legal system found in favor of Mr. Peng, he is still in jail and likely to stay there until he pays a large ransom.

Mr. Peng at least has some hope of buying justice. Arbitrary rule by officials deprives ordinary Chinese citizens of the opportunity to apply their talents.

About 375 million peasants are unemployed or underemployed. A third of them descend on urban areas each year seeking jobs. Government-owned enterprises in China's cities have 30 million redundant employees. Ten million young people enter the labor force every year. Americans tend to see this as a gigantic reservoir of cheap labor. Yet the Chinese government knows that serious peasant and

worker unrest could explode at any time. The response has been to flood the economy with credit.

Instead of shutting down bankrupt enterprises, the government keeps them afloat with billions of dollars in loans that will never be repaid. This keeps credit flowing to the more productive private and cooperative sector and to foreign joint ventures. Worse still, pumping out money for unproductive ventures fuels inflation, officially estimated at 24 percent in July.

Even if some officials understand that inflation can be controlled only by slowing the supply of money and credit, China's elderly leaders do not have the political nerve to stick to an austerity plan. Slashing spending is too dangerous. It would increase unemployment — and decrease the opportunities for friends and relatives of the ruling elite to make money through speculation, insider trading and influence peddling.

The elite's view of economics does not include concepts like risk and reward. Major foreign contractors anxious to help build China's infrastructure will find that Chinese leaders think profits should not exceed an arbitrary figure of about 10 percent.

Even when profits are not limited in the original contract, Western investors with successful operations often find that their local partner will impose new taxes, fees and expenses as soon as money starts to roll in.

Taiwanese investors have been among the most successful groups on the mainland, but fewer than half their ventures are turning a profit. This year new Taiwanese investment has plunged.

American investors should at least pose a simple question before taking the plunge: If China is such a great investment, why are its best-connected and richest citizens rushing to get their money out?

In May, a Chinese central bank official said his country suffered a net capital outflow to the United States in 1993. For the last two years the Hong Kong stock and property markets have been boosted by an influx of hot money from the mainland. A former Chinese banking official estimates capital flight of \$10 billion to \$15 billion a year.

The money trails lead to the leaders, and to their families and cronies. They have been moving money to places where it will be secure from the vicissitudes and risks they see so clearly for their country. They will succeed in getting their money out while many foreign investors will fail.

These days China's ruling Communist elite have two economic laws. Foreigners are welcome to bring in their money. And most money that goes out will leave inside Chinese-owned suitcases.

Todd Carrel and Richard Hornik, former Beijing bureau chiefs on leave from ABC News and Time magazine, respectively, are journalists in residence at the East-West Center, a research institute. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

posed a package of revenue changes to make up for the tariff income the government will lose. That was done to keep the budget process intact, even though the accord will bring in far more revenue than it will cost.

Sixty years ago, when trade talks began, our average tariff on imported goods was 60 percent. Now we are on the verge of bringing the average tariff in industrial countries down to 4 percent. That is a remarkable accomplishment. It will mean 500,000 new jobs for Americans, and \$150 billion per year in additional economic activity.

It will also provide new protections for intellectual property, which are important since America loses billions of dollars a year to copyright violations. And it contains an effective tool for resolving trade disputes. The leverage the United States gains puts it in a far stronger position to enforce fair trade rules.

Americans deserve to have the Uruguay Round's benefits as soon as possible. They don't want delay. They don't want more of the same from Washington — picket that gets us nowhere. Going slow only keeps the United States off the road to growth.

Congress can demonstrate leadership by promptly adopting the Uruguay Round.

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To Prosper, Burma Must Open Doors

By Clare Hollingworth

LONDON — A strange but nonetheless close military and economic alliance has developed between China and the military of Burma. While this new and unexpected relationship has alarmed India, the countries of Southeast Asia have paid but little attention to the fighter aircraft, high-speed assault vessels, missiles, armored cars, trucks and enormous quantities of small arms that Beijing has handed over to the Burmese defense forces.

Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, known as "the first among equals" in the State Law and Order Restoration Council, has opened up the country to China. Beijing now enjoys important commercial facilities in Burma as well as vital naval ones in the Bay of Bengal. Currently, General Khin Nyunt is in China, visiting military bases following a meeting with Prime Minister Li Peng.

The change in relations was initiated by Beijing four years ago, when the Chinese Communist Party abruptly terminated moral and financial support for their Burmese "comrades," who were in open opposition to the junta. The Chinese Army then ceased to give assistance and limited supplies of small arms to the anti-junta ethnic rebels operating near the two countries' joint 1,300-mile border.

These friendly gestures toward Rangoon were followed by the opening of the border to extensive trade. The empty shelves of the state shops in Mandalay and Rangoon were suddenly filled with Chinese-manufactured consumer goods. A new air of prosperity developed in urban districts as younger members of the junta began to open the country to foreign investment and tourists after three decades of isolation.

At the same time, about 3,000 Chinese Army engineers and technicians moved in to supervise the reconstruction of three main roads from the Chinese border to Rangoon and the coast, as well as the railroad line. Other Chinese specialists began repairing and enlarging three naval bases to provide facilities for visiting Chinese destroyers and submarines.

Chinese cadres claim the moves are designed to facilitate the shipment of consumer goods produced in western China to Pakistan and the Middle East — via Burma in order to avoid the expensive and lengthy journey via Shanghai and the Straits of Malacca. But it is no secret that the Chinese Navy has been permitted to set up listening posts on two uninhabited islands in the Bay of Bengal.

The Chinese are hoping to flex their military muscles in the Indian Ocean in order to demonstrate that they are gradually deploying "a blue water navy" as proposed by the late Zhou Enlai. This will, they calculate, provide them with extra clout to assert sovereignty over the Spratly Islands.

Meanwhile, the Nobel Peace laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remains under house arrest despite the overwhelming victory of her National League for Democracy in free and fair elections in 1990. The U.S. government has refused to appoint an ambassador to Burma for the past three years to stress its disapproval of the junta. That example has, unfortunately, not been followed by the British and other European governments.

The Burmese lack the skills and equipment to efficiently produce the minerals in which their country is rich. Furthermore, basic infrastructure installed by the British before World War II is crumbling and inadequate. While China can help expand the telephone service and modernize hotels, Burma is in urgent need of technical assistance and finance from the United States, Europe or Japan. The junta members realize they cannot again close the door to foreigners, even though they bring with them ideas about democracy.

It is important that the United States and the United Nations increase pressure on the junta. There is still deep discontent in many rural areas and a dearth of foreign currency. The Burmese cannot prosper without foreign help — help that China cannot provide. — International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: An Offstage Bout

NEW YORK — Miss de Dio, a Viennese singer, was persistently hissed at by the audience last night [Sept. 13]. The audience was astonished to find that the hissing came from a box occupied solely by Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, one of the proprietors. One of the lady's admirers, a wealthy wine merchant, made the box hot. Words led to fistfights and the two men adjourned to the lobby where Mr. Hammerstein soundly thrashed his opponent.

1919: Irish Resistance

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — De Valera has made a statement today [Sept. 13]: "The war front has been transferred to Ireland. The suppression by armed forces of the congress of freely elected representatives of the Irish people is a commentary on

England's desire to make the world safe for democracy. The British cannot suppress the whole Irish people, and Ireland will never acknowledge alien authority."

1944: Assault on Aachen

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force — [From our New York edition:] The American 1st Army opened a full-scale assault today [Sept. 14] on the Siegfried line citadel of Aachen, driving to within a mile of the city, and poured tanks across the German frontier at a number of points in a general advance extending southward more than ninety miles. Field despatches described German opposition as surprisingly light in the Aachen area, with some forts in the Siegfried line not even manned, but the thin Nazi forces opposing the invasion northwest of Trier fought like fanatics.

International Herald Tribune

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OPINION

Why Can't Politicians Call A Truce Over the Family?

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Why, you might reasonably ask, were two politicians — President Clinton and former Vice President Dan Quayle — lecturing the nation last week on the horrors of out-of-wedlock births? Isn't it the job of preachers and priests and rabbis and parents to say, as Mr. Clinton did, that "you shouldn't have a baby before you're ready and you shouldn't have a baby when you're not married"? Do we need Mr. Quayle to tell us that "it's important for fathers to be involved in raising their children"?

There are plenty of cynical explanations for why both men did the "family values" number last week. Mr. Clinton, it is said, is desperate for some new issues and wants to sound like a "New Democrat" again by focusing on those tried-and-true values of community, opportunity and responsibility. The best speech of his term so far was his address to a group of black ministers in Memphis last year in which he also preached on these themes. What better way to get out of a deep hole than by trying Memphis II?

As for Mr. Quayle, he wants to be president and sees the religious right as a prime constituency, especially since former Education Secretary William Bennett, a favorite of religious conservatives, has decided not to run in 1996. Mr. Quayle caused a huge ruckus in 1992 when he went after the television character Murphy Brown for having a baby out of wedlock. In the process, he endeared himself to many a conservative.

Mr. Quayle, who is by no means as dumb as so many say he is, knew perfectly well that Murphy Brown II would get lots of attention. So he

gave his new version of the old speech and got a respectful hearing.

These explanations are true as far as they go. But they don't get at just why it is that out-of-wedlock births have become a political issue. Where Mr. Clinton and Mr. Quayle agree, and where both are right, is on the proposition that many social problems — especially street crime and falling educational performance — are caused in significant part by the decline in the proportion of children born to families in which a father and mother are present and have made more than a passing commitment to each other.

Raising children is an immensely time-consuming endeavor. Single parents have a tougher time of it than married parents do in large part because one person has exactly half the potential time available that two people do. And what happens to a child's sense of self-worth if the father simply disappears?

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, to his enduring credit, tried to make these basic points almost 30 years ago. He argued that the rise in the number of children being raised without fathers would have a devastating social impact. He was pilloried by many, mostly liberals, who said he was "blaming the victims" of poverty. In fact, he was trying to figure out what could be done to stop the spread of poverty and reduce its toll.

Now, most liberals are willing to accept the senator's point. Mr. Clinton's embrace of the cause of restoring the family — he did so long before he ran for president — is a sign that this is one issue where left and right, Republican and Democrat, might come together.



By speaking out for the family, liberals are underscoring the view that social problems cannot be solved by government action alone. That, in turn, leads to a redefinition of the government's role. In many instances, it is not to establish huge programs to deal with every aspect of a problem but to create conditions in which families and neighborhoods are in a stronger position to solve problems themselves.

Dan Quayle takes some satisfaction in the altered debate, and it is true that much of what he said in the Murphy Brown speech made sense. But before Mr. Quayle is canonized, it is worth recalling the political point of that speech.

Far from searching for a consensus on family issues, many Republicans used talk about "family values" as a battering ram to cast Democrats as the advocates of

alien ideas, presumably because they thought it was wrong to discriminate against homosexuals and were somehow enmeshed in that horrid "counterculture" of the 1960s. Mr. Quayle couldn't resist another shot at the counterculture in his speech last week, asserting that "the elite in particular did not want to admit what was going wrong in America."

Well, O.K.: The folks who viciously assailed Mr. Moynihan were, indeed, wrong, and some liberals — though fewer and fewer — have been reluctant to accept that private behavior, especially when it involves children, does have social consequences. But the Republicans' values talk failed in 1992 because on these issues, most people don't like bashing or "culture wars" or the pretense that one political party has a monopoly on

familial virtue. Mr. Quayle insists that his point was not to attack single mothers, only to emphasize the importance of fathers. But he got into trouble because many outside the "elites" didn't read his statement that way.

So let's have a truce. Credit both Mr. Quayle and Mr. Clinton for being right about the intact family. Acknowledge that neither Mr. Quayle nor Mr. Clinton nor anyone else has come up with a magic cure for family dissolution. Go to work to figure out those limited things government can do to strengthen the family. Admit that both economic circumstances and the moral climate affect the well-being of children. And stop pretending that our political opponents are sinners, knaves or freaks. On these issues, we all see through a glass darkly.

The Washington Post.

A Battle Over a Bus Seat And the Right to Be Rude

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white man and made history. Sima Rabinovitch refused to give up her seat to a white man and succeeded only in making a lot of people angry and confused. Including me.

The defiance of Mrs. Parks, in 1955, proved an eloquent and galvanizing declaration that second-class citizenship would no longer be accepted by African-Americans. The

the bus company, who asked Ms. Rabinovitch to move temporarily to a different seat? No matter, says Mr. Siegel. Clearly the company condoned the practice, not merely by allowing it but by accommodating it — by putting up the curtain. Nor was the triggering incident the first offense, he says. "On several occasions the men have demanded, rudely and threateningly, that she move to the other side of the bus, once threatening that they would 'stone you till you bleed.'"

Mr. Siegel compares the Monsey Trails practice to that for which Rosa Parks became a national heroine for resisting.

Kevin Hasson, who represents the bus company, compares it to an airline passenger's request that you switch seats so he can sit with his wife. "I've never been on a plane where anyone refused to make the switch," he says. "Everybody does it. It's just good manners. But ask someone to please move so you can pray, and everything changes. It's symptomatic of how religion is disrespected these days."

Mr. Hasson, who heads the Washington-based Becket Fund, a law practice devoted to the defense of religious liberty, thinks the bus company was entirely reasonable in its attempt to accommodate the overwhelming majority of its passengers. "We're not talking about a good side of the bus and a bad side of the bus; we're not talking about somebody being made to stand so someone else can sit down. They asked her to change seats for 10 minutes so they could pray."

"Even Rosa Parks was quoted as saying she would have relinquished her seat to someone who needed it to pray. Her intuition that this was not invidious discrimination is exactly right."

And so it seems to me. I'm not proposing that the government get involved in seat assignment, or that individuals voluntarily submit to discrimination — or to the rudeness that Ms. Rabinovitch alleges and that the bus company denies.

It does strike me, though, that our single-minded insistence on "rights," our finely honed ability to find offense where none is intended, is endangering the graciousness, the ordinary civility that makes it possible for societies to function. And it saddens me that a refusal to suffer what seems to me a trivial inconvenience for someone else's nontrivial purpose should wind up in litigation.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Survivor's View

Regarding "Japan Marks Day of Defeat by Facing Up to the Truth" (Aug. 15) and "Manila Women Protest Japan Visit" (Aug. 23):

As a survivor of three years in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines during World War II, I question Japan's sincerity in facing up to its responsibility for the war by such expedients as presentations in recently built war museums, apologies for war crimes in Asia and proposals to fund vocational training for women, in lieu of direct compensation for the victims.

Such gestures are no more than

grandstanding to promote Japan's attempts to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and conclude better trade agreements with its former enemies. Japan should clean up its human rights record by putting its money where its mouth is and paying long overdue reparations to the victims of Japanese war crimes and their survivors.

The Japanese assert that the allied governments absolved Japan of the obligation to pay reparations in the 1952 San Francisco peace treaty. The absolution was instigated by the United States, which wanted to use Japan as a staging

area for U.S. and UN troops in the Korean War. But under the principle of *jus cogens*, incorporated in international law, it is illegal for a government to sign or give away the rights of its citizens; therefore the exemption on reparations granted Japan cannot be sustained.

BETTY BLUE BYRON.

Paris.

When the Bomb Was Used

In response to "The Revisionist Error: The Bomb Was to Save Lives" (Opinion, Aug. 26): by Chalmers M. Roberts.

Most of the people denying

a "revisionist" viewpoint about the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki point out that many more people would have lost their lives in an invasion of Japan and insist that racism was not inherent in the decision. But they are missing the point.

The real question is: Was it necessary to invade at all? By August 1945 the Japanese Navy was almost nonexistent, lack of fuel had made their air force ineffective and food stocks were diminishing. A naval blockade by the Allies could have starved the Japanese into submission without dropping the bomb or invading.

Many of the American top brass were convinced of this point. But Russia (as Mr. Roberts so rightly asserts) "wanted a piece of the Japanese empire and a say in Japan's future." And a naval blockade would have taken time.

The true revisionist viewpoint is that President Harry Truman decided to drop the bomb so as to end the war quickly before Stalin could add Manchuria to his conquests. And Japanese deaths be damned! The "morality" of using Japanese deaths to stop Russian expansionism is the real question.

KEN COWAN.
Paris.

ADVERTISEMENT

ERICSSON

Growing demand for complete network solutions is reshaping the telecoms supply industry

Meeting market needs with turnkey network engineering

Against a changing commercial and regulatory background, the business of supplying telecommunications equipment is undergoing a major shift.

Established public network operators are seeking to cut overheads by concentrating on their core business: supplying telecoms services. Other activities — including the design and construction of networks — are being divested, or outsourced.

One consequence of this is that operators are trimming their supplier lists. Instead of having hundreds of suppliers of individual network building blocks, they are now preferring to turn to new-style partnerships with a handful of companies that can offer a complete portfolio of competences.

New public network operators have an even more urgent need for turnkey solutions. They have to build networks from scratch, to start revenue flows quickly. In this situation, there is neither the time nor the desire to build up in-house engineering resources and expertise.

The same trend is also visible in large organisations with private networks. They, too, are focusing on their core activities, and realising that building and operating a private network is not something they need to do themselves.

That's why suppliers like Ericsson now increasingly focus on presenting integrated, turnkey network solutions.

At a functional level, such an approach means that the network is delivered as a total package, ready to enter service. At an operational level, the supplier can take full responsibility for all processes, including design, procurement, installation, training and even running the network for the customer.

For decades, Ericsson has been undertaking large-scale turnkey projects, particularly in the Middle East, South-East Asia and Latin America.

And as the trend towards turnkey network engineering gathers pace, in both

public and private network sectors worldwide, Ericsson is well placed to take advantage of the new opportunities.

Ericsson has a complete range of products and systems covering all the key areas of telecoms network technology such as switching, transmission, network management, and radio communications.

There is a large human resource of telecoms project managers with experience of turnkey network engineering.

And helping draw together all this know-how are sophisticated computer-based tools developed by the company to streamline all the processes in designing, planning and implementing complex networks.

It adds up to a thoroughly-proven, turnkey engineering capability that Ericsson offers for public and private network projects on any scale, anywhere in the world.



The Engineering Support System (ESS) is a powerful computer tool developed by Ericsson for all stages of network engineering, from initial planning through to implementation, documentation and forecasting.

Sweden's first 'information superhighway' to use Ericsson switches

Telia, the Swedish telecommunications network operator, has announced plans to create Sweden's first 'information superhighway' in Helsingborg in southern Sweden.

When it enters commercial operation in 1995 it will provide city-wide data

networking for private companies and the city administration.

The network infrastructure will be based on nine Ericsson ATM multimedia switches, capable of handling voice, data and video communications. The test network will be operational this year.

Orders increase for eleventh successive quarter

The financial report for the first six months of 1994 shows Ericsson's order bookings up by 19% at SEK 40,342 m, net sales up by 33% at SEK 36,514 m, and pre-tax income up by 78% at SEK 2,290 m.

"This is the eleventh consecutive quarter in which order bookings have risen," said Ericsson CEO Lars Ramqvist.

Order bookings in the second quarter were boosted by large orders, mainly from China, Sweden, the USA and Italy. The increase in net sales, to which all business areas contributed, was very strong, particularly in Japan, the USA, Sweden, Australia and China.

Ericsson's largest market is the USA, accounting for 11% of total net sales, followed by Sweden, Italy, Great Britain and China.

Radio communications activities including mobile telephony have grown so strongly that they account for half of Ericsson's order bookings and nearly half of consolidated net sales. For mobile telephony, sales increased by 80%.

"Our successes are based on goal-oriented, long-term investments within the most expansive areas of telecommunications," said Mr. Ramqvist. The first six months have been very favourable, and I anticipate a continued improvement in earnings during the remainder of the year."

How to bring ATM broadband services to network customers more flexibly

The broadband public telecom networks of the future will be based on ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) switching technology, capable of handling voice, video and data services at bandwidths up to 155 Mbit/s.

But many users may require bandwidths far lower than this figure.

So Ericsson has developed an ATM service access unit that allows the 155 Mbit/s public network bandwidth to be split down to meet the needs of individual users. It brings bandwidth on demand to individual user premises.

Existing PBX systems and data networks can be connected to the public ATM network via the new access unit, without the need for any special modification. It supports services such as ATM, frame relay and circuit emulation (PBX).

Volvo chooses Freetel for in-plant communications mobility

Another boost for Ericsson's Freetel business cordless telephone system has come with a decision by Volvo to install the system in Sweden, initially at the car plant in Gothenburg.

Some 25% of their 12,000 extensions are scheduled to become cordless with Freetel by 1995.

"We have evaluated various systems and technologies, and we found

Freetel the most suitable solution for the present needs of Volvo Car and Volvo Truck Corporation," explained Rolf Ågren, Technology and Production Manager at Volvo Data AB.

The Ericsson Freetel system chosen by Volvo is a multi-cell, multi-user business cordless telephone system conforming to the DECT standard. It will be supplied by Tella, Ericsson's Freetel distributor in Sweden.

US operation wins big Taiwan order

Ericsson GE Mobile Communications Inc, together with Ericsson Taiwan, has won what is regarded as the largest order ever placed for a digital trunked radio system.

Under the terms of the US\$ 110 m order from the Taiwan National Police Administration, Ericsson will supply a fully digital EDACS system on a turnkey basis. It will provide island-wide coverage, with encryption and telephone interconnect.

When completed in three years time, the system will have over 40,000 radios, supported by eight multi-site subsystems and over 80 repeater sites.

BT and MCI choose Ericsson 'virtual network' knowhow

Concert, the BT and MCI joint venture company, has chosen Ericsson's AXE equipment for the Concert Virtual Network Service (Concert VNS). New AXE International exchanges will serve as Service Switching Points in London, New York, Frankfurt and Sydney.

Concert VNS is a global service being marketed in the Americas by MCI and elsewhere by BT. Users get an international telecommunications service that works as a private network, but is created within the public network infrastructure — hence the term 'virtual private network'. It avoids the fixed costs and operational requirements of a privately-owned network.

In collaboration with Concert, BT and MCI, Ericsson has developed an interface between AXE and the Northern Telecom DMS-250 network switching equipment that is used in the MCI intelligent virtual network.

Coca-Cola takes to the air with Mobitex

Coca-Cola drinkers in Norway are unlikely to find their nearest vending machine 'sold out' of their favourite drink from now on, thanks to Ericsson mobile data technology.

Vending machines operated by Ringnes Coca-Cola Kald-Drink A/S (jointly owned by the Norwegian Ringnes brewery group and The Coca-Cola Company) are to be linked to the company's headquarters via the Mobitex mobile data network in Norway.

Information gathered daily from the vending machines will allow servicing and restocking schedules to be planned on the basis of detailed, factual information on each individual machine.

The company will know, for example, exactly when a vending machine needs restocking, and also the mix of drinks that best fits customer demand at that machine.

Data on cash levels in every machine will be transmitted, so the company knows exactly when cash boxes need emptying, or the change replenishing, giving full control of money and merchandise.

This automated approach will also greatly reduce the paperwork associated with servicing and restocking work.

Special software and hardware for this innovative Mobitex application has been developed by Norwegian company Mobile Business Systems A/S.

A trial involving 80 vending machines started in September this year. Ultimately, it is expected that the approach will be applied to all 3,000-4,000 vending machines operated by Ringnes Coca-Cola Kald-Drink A/S.

World roundup

China: Ericsson has recently won orders worth over US\$ 600 m from China. They include the first digital/analogue AMPS mobile phone system in China, for the Nanjing region, and expansion of the existing mobile phone network in Beijing to nearly 100,000 subscribers. AXE switching equipment worth US\$ 180 m is to be supplied to Liaoning and Jiangsu Provinces as part of frame agreements signed in 1992.

A new US\$ 400 m frame agreement with the Guangdong Province covers AXE exchanges and transport network equipment to be supplied over a three-year period starting in 1996. Also included is ATM technology for future 'information superhighways'.

Croatia: Ericsson Cables is to supply a 100 km submarine optical fibre cable to HPT, the Croatian post and telecommunications, to complete a link from Rijeka through Zadar to Split.

Greece: ASEK 678 m order from OTE, the Greek telecommunications network operator, will take total AXE lines installed to 1,250,000.

Lebanon: A 36-month turnkey project is to expand the Lebanese public telephone network. The US\$ 147 m contract will restore existing AXE exchanges with 55,000 lines, and install 170,000 new lines.

Malaysia: Ericsson radio technology will help speed up the provision of telephone services nationwide in Malaysia. By the beginning of 1995, an extra 40,000 subscribers will be connected to the network via Ericsson's RAS 1000 Radio in the 'Local Loop' system, under a SEK 620 m contract between Telekom Malaysia and Perwira Ericsson Sdn Bhd.

UK: Following the commercial launch of the Mercury One-2-One personal communications network service, Ericsson has won network expansion orders worth £140 m.

USA: Businesses using the Pacific Bell centrex service will be able to use Ericsson Freetel cordless telephones, following an agreement signed between the two companies. Subscribers will be able to make and receive telephone calls from any location in the workplace using the lightweight Freetel pocket phones.

Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson, S-125 25, Stockholm, Sweden. Ericsson's 70,000 employees are active in more than 100 countries. Their combined experience in switching, radio and networking makes Ericsson a world leader in telecommunications.

New York Times Service

TOKYO — After a year of political upheaval in Japan, one of the few things that had seemed certain was that when the corrupt old order fell, so had its power brokers, and that a new set of personalities had stepped forward to clean up the system.

It is a thought that Noboru Takeshita likes — the new Noboru Takeshita.

The improbable has become the norm here these days, with the government a self-styled reform coalition of the Liberal Democrats, Japan's most conservative and discredited party, and the Social Democratic Party.

The Socialists, accused of cynically putting power ahead of principle, have since abandoned most of their leftist policies, putting themselves suspiciously close to the conservative mainstream.

But none of these shifts have been more startling than the

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Patrick O'Neal, 66, an actor who appeared on stage, on television and in more than a dozen films, died Friday of respiratory failure in Manhattan.

He had tuberculosis and cancer, said his wife, Cynthia.

At his death, Mr. O'Neal was a co-owner, with his wife and his brother, Michael, of O'Neal's, a restaurant in Manhattan, which was named the Ginger Man until 1993. The restaurant prospered, drawing patrons from the Lincoln Center area and farther afield. Mr. O'Neal and his brother were also co-owners of the Landmark Tavern in Manhattan.

In 1963, Mr. O'Neal played the lead role in "The Ginger Man," a play by J.P. Donleavy based on his novel of the same title.

Among Mr. O'Neal's films were "A Fine Madness" (1966), "The Kremlin Letter" (1970), "In Harm's Way" (1965), "King Rat" (1965), "The Way We Were" (1973) and "The Stepfather Wives" (1975). He

quiet return of Mr. Takeshita, the onetime kingmaker who, more than anyone, ignited the scandals that set the old political system ablaze and put Japan on its strange new trajectory.

There is little doubt that Mr. Takeshita, who is no longer a member of a party and whose name can barely be uttered in public because of its scandalous taint, is back.

It has been reported that Mr. Takeshita, who once hand-picked prime ministers, is being asked for advice by the current prime minister — an old friend, Tomiichi Murayama of the Socialists — and other top officials, who now troop to his office regularly.

Some commentators have criticized Mr. Takeshita's new influence as a sign that the push for fundamental reform is dead.

In a rare interview, the remade Mr. Takeshita saw things differently. Only someone who

also acted in many television shows and series, from the 1950s through the 1980s.

Stuart Abramowitz, 42, a New York City subway conductor who was shot in the neck and paralyzed when he tried to protect a passenger from her, gun-toting ex-boyfriend, Thursday in Copiague, New York.

Melvin Greenberg, 65, who built Greenberg Traurig Hoffman Lipoff Rosen & Quentel into one of the most powerful law firms in the United States, Monday of pancreatic cancer in Miami.

Moses Shelsensky, 85, a researcher prominent in the study of Parkinson's disease, Sunday in Solvang, California. He apparently had been bludgeoned.

John Bradshaw Holt, 84, a career diplomat who was the deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane, Laos, during civil strife there in 1960, Friday of cancer in Brunswick, Maine.

Langbourne Meade Williams Jr., 91, the retired chairman of a company now known as Freeport-McMoran Inc. Thursday in Rapidan, Virginia.

knew the old system so well, he suggested, had the credentials to really push change forward.

"I am not confident enough to say such a thing myself," he said in his unusual indirect manner. "But if you take a look objectively, some very good social critics might agree that that assessment is correct."

Mr. Takeshita spent decades as a fixer in the Liberal Democratic Party, then effectively became the most powerful politician in the land when he seized control of the party's largest faction in the mid-1980s. He became prime minister in 1988, but his reign was brief.

Even though he never faced charges, Mr. Takeshita was forced to resign in April 1989, when he and much of his cabinet were implicated in a shares-for-favors scandal. It was later disclosed that his lieutenants had sought the aid of a powerful gangster in his drive to become prime minister.

He insisted that he did not play any "decisive role" in creating the coalition. "Probably," he added, "I played the role of a mood maker."

But Mr. Takeshita spoke with the assurance of an insider in explaining the new government's direction.

"There will be continuity in foreign policy," he said. "Domestic policy will move toward reform. There will be a greater degree of openness. But we shouldn't be too much concerned about the word deregulation. It has become a kind of buzzword, very fashionable. We want to look at specific issues and examine them closely."

Japan will initiate a major change in its defense policies, he said, reducing budgets while shifting away from land forces toward sea and air power. Despite talk to the contrary, Japan will "live up to the commitments I made" and make all the required payments in support of the American military bases in Japan, Mr. Takeshita said.

—JAMES STERNGLAND



U.S. soldiers relaxing atop

U.S. Battle

By Michael R. Gordon

Their goal would also be to help American citizens and help maintain order during the early hours and days of the invasion, aimed at ousting Haile Selassie and restoring its elected premier, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"The idea is simultaneous entry to multiple places and to avoid disrupting the massive presence," said a senior U.S. State Department official.

The aircraft carrier *Ameri-*

In Reverse

By Robin Wright
Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — As disaffected Cubans switch their attention from rafts to visas in their attempts to leave for the United States, the Clinton administration is deliberating new policies to undermine President Fidel Castro.

To heighten the pressure, the administration is seeking to increase contacts and exchanges with Cuba, primarily by making it easier for Americans to travel there for educational, cultural,



their vehicles while awaiting a

We Plan: Use

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to protect national contingents in order to maintain order over the operation over the peacekeeping force. The U.S. and other half American and would be withdrawn any 1996, they said. It would be the carriers had been planes and filled with special-operations forces. The tactical innovation



Deployment from a port near

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anching pad for special- craft ca

and finally turn the 6,000-member UN force, which would be under U.S. command, completely by February.

The first time that aircraft stripped of their war-with army troops and forces.

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provide humanitarian goods or services.

The proposal seeks to use a section of the 1992 Cuban Democracy Act that imposes an economic embargo on Cuba but also encourages humanitarian assistance and exchange of information and ideas.

Americans traveling to Cuba must get a license from the Treasury Department or face a penalty of up to \$50,000.

"There are a lot of people who want to go to Cuba, people who want to engage in humani-



Todd Sartin: The Associated Press
Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

for Troops

riers for troops was promoted b

already deployed off Haiti. Troopers from the 82d Airborne Division would also assault the island. The American force would be airlifted, and its equipment would arrive by ship. An invasion is expected to be completed by Lieutenant General Henry H. H. the commander of the Army's 1st Airborne Corps. Vice Admiral James H. H. the commander of the 2d Fleet is expected to be the deputy commander.

Go to Cuba

...tarian exchanges," a senior official said.

Defining who and what missions qualify is at the top of a list of options to encourage stronger American contacts and exchanges with Cubans. Since the act was passed, Washington has licensed \$50 million worth of humanitarian goods provided by American groups directly to Cubans, according to the State Department.

Also under consideration is allowing a Cuban press office to open in New York.

On Haiti Invasion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Senate Republican leaders blocked a Republican effort Wednesday to force an immediate vote on U.S. invasion of Haiti, saving President Bill Clinton from a public rebuke.

The Senate Democratic Leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, instead scheduled a vote next week that would be limited to a proposal already approved by the Senate June 29, saying Congress should vote on the invasion.

Senator John S. McCain, a Republican of Arizona, had sought an immediate Senate vote on a nonbinding "sense of the Senate" resolution opposing the invasion.

"They're doing everything they can to avoid a congressional vote," McCain said. "Because

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said Mr. Clinton should get approval from Congress before any invasion because "if things go awry, think it could inflict more damage to his presidency."

Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, said there was too much emergency.

"It has to pass the Dowd test," Mr. Glenn said, referring to the military air base in Delaware where the bodies of slain servicemen are returned.

"When the flag-draped coffins come back, will the American people support it?"

Invasion opposition has been mounted in the House of Representatives, where the No. 1 Democrat, William B. Richardson, of New Mexico, said he had serious reservations about an invasion. He called on Mr. Clinton to slow the march toward military action.

The Senate Minority Leader, Bob Dole, of Kansas, said: "The invasion is going to happen. We're going to support the troops if there's an invasion. But we certainly don't support the policy." (Reuters, A.P.)

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Military officials say the current battle plan for an invasion of Haiti calls for sending U.S. Army and Marine forces from ships and other vessels offshore into Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien and other places as quickly as possible to seize key installations and crush any resistance.

Their goal would also be to protect American citizens and help maintain order during the early hours and days of the invasion, aimed at ousting Haiti's leaders and restoring its elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power.

"The idea is simultaneous entry in multiple locations to avoid disruption by a massive presence," said a senior administration official.

The aircraft carrier America, which would serve as a launching pad for special-operations forces, left Tuesday for the Caribbean. It will be joined by the aircraft carrier Eisenhower, which sailed Wednesday carrying troops and about 50 helicopters from the Army's 10th Mountain Division.

Military officials said their plan was to use overwhelmingly U.S. forces of about 20,000 at first, then deploy a small multinational contingent and finally turn the operation over to a 6,000-member UN peacekeeping force.

The peacekeeping force, which would be half American and under U.S. command, would be withdrawn completely by February 1996, they said.

It would be the first time that aircraft carriers stripped of their warplanes and filled with army troops and special-operations forces.

The tactical innovation of using the air-

craft carriers for troops was promoted by Admiral Paul David Miller, head of the Atlantic Command, which has overseen planning of the invasion.

The use of the carriers "will give you flexible entry points so that all the troops do not have to go to the beach," said a senior administration official.

The invasion will join two Marine amphibious ships, carrying 1,800 Marines, which are already deployed off Haiti.

Paratroopers from the 82d Airborne Division would also assault the island. The rest of the American force would be airlifted. Their equipment would arrive by ship.

The invasion is expected to be commanded by Lieutenant General Henry H. Shelton, the commander of the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps. Vice Admiral Jay L. Byrd, commander of the U.S. 2d Fleet, is expected to be the deputy commander.

By Robin Wright
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As disaffected Cubans switch their attention from rafting to visiting the United States for the first time, the Clinton administration is deliberating new policies to undermine President Fidel Castro.

To heighten the pressure, the administration is seeking to increase contacts and exchanges with Cuba, primarily by making it easier for Americans to travel there for educational, cultural, humanitarian or religious purposes, according to senior U.S. officials.

The proposal could end up doing to Mr. Castro what he tried to do to the United States — unless a wave of civilians to influence public opinion and force policy choices.

Groups of reporters might visit Cuban journalists to discuss freedom of the press, for example, while religious organizations might visit their counterparts, and other nongovernmental charities could travel to provide humanitarian goods or services.

The proposal seeks to use a section of the 1992 Cuban Democracy Act that imposes an economic embargo on Cuba but also encourages humanitarian assistance and exchange of information and ideas.

Americans traveling to Cuba must get a license from the Treasury Department or face a penalty of up to \$50,000.

"There are a lot of people who want to go to Cuba, people who want to gorge in humanitarian exchanges," a senior official said.

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My *mother* wanted me to have *piano* lessons.

My *father* wanted me to go to *Harvard*.

My *teacher* wanted me to become a *lawyer*.

My *wife* wants me to stay at *home*.

So here **I** am.

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Radars Saw Cessna, but No Alarm Was Raised

By Pierre Thomas and Ruben Castaneda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The skeleton crew on duty in National Airport's control tower was probably not watching radar screens that showed a small plane flying above downtown Washington before crashing into the White House, a government source said.

A tape from National's radar system, recorded at the time, clearly indicates the plane's path before the crash that killed the student pilot, Frank Eugene Corder, early Monday. But, the source said, apparently no one was watching the radar.

The radar is not monitored closely by Federal Aviation Administration controllers around 2 A.M., when the crash occurred.

The investigation, ordered by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, indicates that the Secret Service received no warning from aviation officials that the single-engine Cessna was headed toward the White House.

While the White House supposedly is one of the country's most secure buildings, the disclosure that it apparently is not under effective radar surveillance late at night raises questions about its vulnerability.

Congressional leaders briefed by administration officials on the details of the crash said they wanted more answers.

"Why wouldn't the FAA have seen this plane and notified the Secret Service?" Dennis DeConcini asked. The Arizona Democrat, who heads a Senate subcommittee that oversees the Secret Service, said he might hold hearings to get an answer.

The investigation so far suggests that Mr. Corder acted alone and was probably suicidal, a source said. Preliminary toxicology results show that Mr. Corder, who had a history of alcohol and drug abuse, had a blood-alcohol content of 0.045 percent, slightly in excess of the aviation standard of 0.04. Traces of cocaine also were found in his blood.

If the radar had been monitored, an air-traffic controller would have tried to warn the pilot that he was flying into prohibited airspace.

BELFAST: Protestant Frustration Erupts in First Battle Since Cease-Fire

Continued from Page 1

someone took potshots at Johnny's car on Berlin Street off the Shankill. Three people looking at a lineup picked out a young man named Stephen Larkin and so, Tuesday morning, Mr. Larkin was in the dock inside the cream-colored building with a confectioner's pink trim that sits inside the Protestant area.

About 40 republicans turned up to support him. An equal number of loyalists came. A clash was inevitable. What set it off was unclear — the Protestants claim a Catholic made a triumphant reference to the IRA Shankill bombing last year, which killed 11 people — and in any case the cause seemed quickly forgotten.

Sitting near a gigantic aquarium filled with tropical fish and with Mr. Adair's 2-year-old daughter, Cloe, playing at her feet, Gina — last name unknown — fielded a phone call. "Do you know what the hell's going on?" she whooped.

"It's Johnny," she announced to those in the room. Somehow the man whose photo was propped on top of the TV, a husky, short-haired man with two gold earrings, looking something like a blond Bruce Willis, was calling out of his maximum security cell in the Maze prison. She passed the phone over to a reporter for an impromptu interview.

Mr. Adair said that the charges against

him were "trash" and that the case against him might never even get to court. He pronounced himself skeptical about the authenticity of the IRA cease-fire, but at another point he added, "I believe in a couple of months the loyalists will declare a cease-fire, and then the charges against me will be dropped."

Gina, putting away Cloe's pacifier and putting on a tight jacket, made another call. Then she left for the courthouse, where by now a line of women was blocking Crumlin Road, holding a unionist banner and shouting abuse at camouflaged British soldiers a foot away.

The young men, putting their masks on, said they, too, were suspicious of the cease-fire. But mostly they were angry that the republicans seemed to be getting the better end of things.

"They get their prisoners sent over and we get police," said a masked young man, raising a club in anger to emphasize his point. He was referring to some transfers of IRA prisoners from jails in England to jails in Northern Ireland.

Suddenly, trouble started. A white van pulled by, was stopped, turned over and set ablaze. The police and soldiers in armored vehicles moved nearby. Plastic bullets were shot. For the next two hours, and again later at night, roving bands moved through the Shankill area, taking on the

police from a distance. At one point, five bullets were shot from a handgun, but no one was arrested.

Anyone with any contacts at all in the tough Protestant neighborhoods that spawn the paramilitary groups, a sprawl of 1950s row houses and newer brick "estates," readily admits that people are confused and anxious about the events of the past two weeks.

"In one word, fearful," said David Ervine, a man often said by newspapers to be "in contact" with members of the Ulster Volunteer Force, one of two main terrorist groups and the one that claimed responsibility for placing a bomb, which failed to fully explode, on a train to Dublin on Monday.

Much of the concern comes from the sense many people have that the IRA cease-fire seemed to come out of the blue — though in fact it had been secretly debated for months, if not years — and that therefore there must have been a secret deal between the Catholic terrorists and the British government.

"In a zero-sum society, perception is all," said Mr. Ervine, sitting behind multi-locked doors at the Shankill Historical Society. "And the perception is that the IRA has not achieved enough to make them embark on this road. So people conclude there's a secret deal."

KOREA: Deep Differences

Continued from Page 1

stop. The discussions only emphasized how far apart the two sides remain on these nuclear problems, Mr. Gallucci indicated. The United States has insisted that the spent fuel rods must be removed from North Korea entirely, but so far the North has only agreed to forgo extracting the plutonium in them and to place them indefinitely in a safer form of storage, called dry storage. This remains unsatisfactory to Washington, Mr. Gallucci said.

He also disclosed that the North Koreans had asked that the new nuclear plant be financed with a no-interest, long-term loan that would be paid back not with cash, but with goods of some kind, perhaps electricity produced by the plant itself. He characterized this as impractical.

"They have not taken into account fundamental economic or financial realities in their position," he said.

Hidden Plutonium?

North Korea appears to have halted reprocessing nuclear fuel by 1992, but the International Atomic Energy Agency suspects plutonium is still being hidden from inspectors. Reuters reported Wednesday from Vienna, quoting agency officials.

The UN agency is for now reluctant to do or say anything that might disturb the delicate negotiations, but officials said the plutonium issue will have to be tackled at some stage in the future.

"What did they do before inspections began?" an agency official asked. "How much plutonium had they squirreled away? How much raw material for making plutonium did they still have on hand when our inspections began?"

He added, "We don't have answers to these questions, and we will unfortunately have to raise them at some point."

Bombing by Basque Group

BILBAO, Spain — A large bomb destroyed a bank in Guetcho in the Basque province of Vizcaya early Wednesday, but no one was injured. An anonymous phone caller said the Basque separatist group ETA had planted the bomb.

See our Arts and Antiques every Saturday

HAITI: Clinton Tells Junta to Flee

Continued from Page 1

at Raoul Cedras and the other junta leaders to step aside. Asked by reporters when a growing fleet of U.S. warships and troops would be in place off Haiti, Mr. Perry replied: "The answer to the question is very soon. That's as precise as I can be on that." He added: "That's not to suggest there might not be some change in the future."

In Haiti itself, U.S. military jets roared over three cities Wednesday, dropping millions of leaflets to encourage the return of Father Aristide.

Hours after the predawn flights, the United States moved a warship into Port-au-Prince Bay and dispatched a helicopter to buzz the capital's coast. "The sound of invasion is already in our ears," said a Haitian nationalist politician, Vladimir Jeanty.

In Port-au-Prince, the leaflets fluttered to earth, where they lay for a few hours before the authorities hoisted them into the guano. Pro-army militiamen roughed up people trying to pick up the leaflets in the Delmas section of the capital, the local radio reported.

Father Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest, was elected with 67 percent of the vote in a 1990 election and is still popular with a large percentage of Haiti's 7 million inhabitants.

Except for routine training of militias near the army head-

quarters, where several hundred volunteers have been receiving rudimentary instruction in how to march and handle guns, there was no sign of increased military preparedness in Port-au-Prince.

"I just cannot believe those guys," said one businessman who deals with the army.

"An invasion is probably four or five days away, and those guys are just sitting there, doing nothing. They are not preparing any defensive strategy. They seem like they are just going to sit there and watch it happen."

The U.S. deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, said a multinational force was going to take control of the island even if its military leaders went into exile.

In an interview on CNN, he said the expectation was that this force could establish civic order in Haiti within "a couple of months."

The U.S.-led international force, which is massing and has commitments of at least 2,000 troops from 20 countries in addition to the United States, "will be going in in any event," Mr. Talbott said.

"In the case that we hope will occur — and that is that belatedly the three principal dictators get the message and leave — it will still be necessary for an international force to be deployed," he said.

(Reuters, AP, WP)

ARMY: Good Rum and Bad Arms

Continued from Page 1

rather will shuck their uniforms and hide.

"They will lose their rifles in the street," said one man, a longtime supporter of Haiti's deposed and exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"They are not afraid of women and children. They will shoot a man who is bound up like a pig, but they will not stand and fight. They dance and sing now and talk big, but when they hear, 'Boom! Boom!' — they wiggle two fingers to simulate someone running away."

In September 1993, a large ship was spotted on the horizon north of Jérémie, on the north coast of Haiti's southern peninsula. Word spread through the city that it was a warship, coming to kill the soldiers and reinstate Father Aristide, said a hu-

man-rights worker who was in Jérémie at the time.

The soldiers in the city abandoned their uniforms and fled.

It turned out to be a merchant vessel.

The soldiers collected their uniforms and returned to their posts to protect Haiti's coastline.

But in the event of an invasion, U.S. officials do not count on a quick retreat and mass surrender, said Stanley Schragar, the U.S. Embassy spokesman.

He believes some of Haiti's soldiers will fight, as will the civilian gunmen loyal to the military government.

Mr. Schragar and other U.S. officials hope the Haitian Army will turn on its generals. He said that any invasion plans would provide for keeping the army intact after the invasion, to rebuild the country.

CAIRO: Premises Have Been Changed in Crusade for Population Control

Continued from Page 1

knew all about family planning but had only one contraceptive choice: sterilization. They avoided it because they feared serious infection or even death from unsafe operations carried out in unsanitary settings.

In other Indian states, notably Kerala and Tamil Nadu, fertility rates are lower in areas where choices are greater, women are better educated and health care is more readily available to all.

In Indonesia, enthusiasm for family planning grew and fertility rates declined when the government began to promote wider choices of methods, said Haryono Suyono, the state minister for population, in an interview in Cairo. Local women were brought into clinics as counselors, which inspired confidence, he said.

If the donors who contribute the bulk of aid in family planning follow through on the conference's recommendations, "Women will really be collaborators," said Ellen Chesler, a director of the International Women's Health Coalition, a New York-based organization that assists women's health groups in poor countries.

"Money will be spent in tremendously different ways than it has been in the past," she said. "What is key now is how this plays out. We have to take this language and impose it on foreign-assistance acts."

Officials of several donor governments and international organizations said in Cairo that aid could be directed to family planning and health programs in which

women take part in decision making. Donors are also expected to expand relationships with nongovernmental organizations that work directly with women at the village level.

In Washington, the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues plans to introduce provisions in foreign aid bills that would require the Agency for International Development to ensure that women's groups participate in any programs supported by the United States.

Among the societal changes influencing the tone of the Cairo conference were an expansion of the middle class and a rise in the number of women in the paid labor force in many developing nations, Ms. Chesler said.

Those trends, along with a growing propensity in Roman Catholic and Muslim countries to disregard religious rules prohibiting or curtailing contraception, contributed to the increasing demands for family planning as a personal right.

Not all women's groups in the developing world are pleased with the Cairo plan. Some are concerned that calls for action on population growth will translate into new conditions attached to aid for poor countries.

Some say that the burden of limiting population still falls on the poor, while the richer industrialized nations are a greater danger to the earth and its environment because of their disproportionate consumption of natural resources and contribution to pollution.

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David D. Hale, Chief Economist, Kemper Financial Companies

New Mining Investment in Zimbabwe

Dr. E.J.M. Zvobgo, Mines Minister, Zimbabwe

Tanzania: Prospective Area of E. Africa

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Experience in Emerging Markets

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Four and a half years have gone by since the events in Romania, but the situation for abandoned children there is still tragic. Numbers of children interned in Ceausescu's monstrous «home» network are on the rise. And once these children are in the system, there is no way out. Adoption and foster families are exceptional. These innocent victims lead a life of sadness, longing and despair.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Gene Therapy Urged
For De Facto BypassBy Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An advisory committee at the National Institutes of Health has unanimously recommended approval of a proposal in which gene therapy is to be used for the first time to treat cardiovascular disease.

The idea is to add genes near a clogged artery in the leg to get new blood vessels to grow around a blockage. One researcher compared the procedure to a bypass without the surgeon.

The 15-member advisory panel, the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, whose approval is required for all proposals involving gene therapy, gave permission Tuesday at a meeting in Bethesda, Maryland, for 12 patients to be treated.

The Food and Drug Administration must also give its consent before the study can begin, but the FDA says it has never rejected a study approved by the committee.

The study brings the beginning of a new era in the treatment of cardiovascular disease, said Dr. Judith Swain, a professor of medicine and genetics at the University of Pennsylvania and director of cardiovascular medicine there.

"With our standard techniques — with bypass surgery and angioplasty — we've gone about as far as we're going to go," Dr. Swain said.

But gene therapy, she said, offers the hope not only of treatments for blocked arteries that resist available therapies but also of better therapies for conditions that currently lend themselves to treatment.

Generating new blood vessels to go around a blockage, she said, is "almost like a coronary bypass without the cardiac surgeon."

Dr. Claude Lenfant, director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, cautioned that although this is "a very exciting field that is full of promises, it is still in an experimental phase."

It may take years before the promises are fulfilled. "We need to be as careful and cautious about what we say as we are enthusiastic about the process," he said.

The therapy was proposed by Dr. Jeffrey Isner, a cardiologist, Dr. Kenneth Walsh, a molecular biologist, and Dr.

James Symes, a surgeon, all of St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in Boston and the Tufts University School of Medicine.

Dr. Isner said the proposal was to treat people who have a blockage in one of two major arteries that supply blood to the leg.

He estimated that in the United States 30,000 to 40,000 people a year have leg-artery atherosclerosis so severe that they have excruciating pain even when at rest or have sores that cannot heal because so little blood is getting past the blockage.

Those people must have bypass surgery or balloon angioplasty — in which a balloon is threaded into the artery on a catheter and then inflated to widen the constricted area — or must have the leg amputated.

THE idea behind the gene therapy is to mimic what naturally occurs in some people when their arteries are blocked. These people form 10 to 50 extra blood vessels, called collateral vessels, that wind their way past the blockage and provide a new pathway for blood to get through.

The collateral vessels "are sort of like a heat-seeking missile," as they migrate to and around the blockage, Dr. Isner said. "When you think about it, it's pretty amazing."

Many people, however, do not form collateral vessels, or do not form enough. "Everybody has made the observation that some people are collateral-formers and others are not," Dr. Isner said.

But molecular biologists have identified the substance that signals collaterals to form. The substance, a protein called vascular endothelial growth factor, or vegf, is secreted by cells lining an artery.

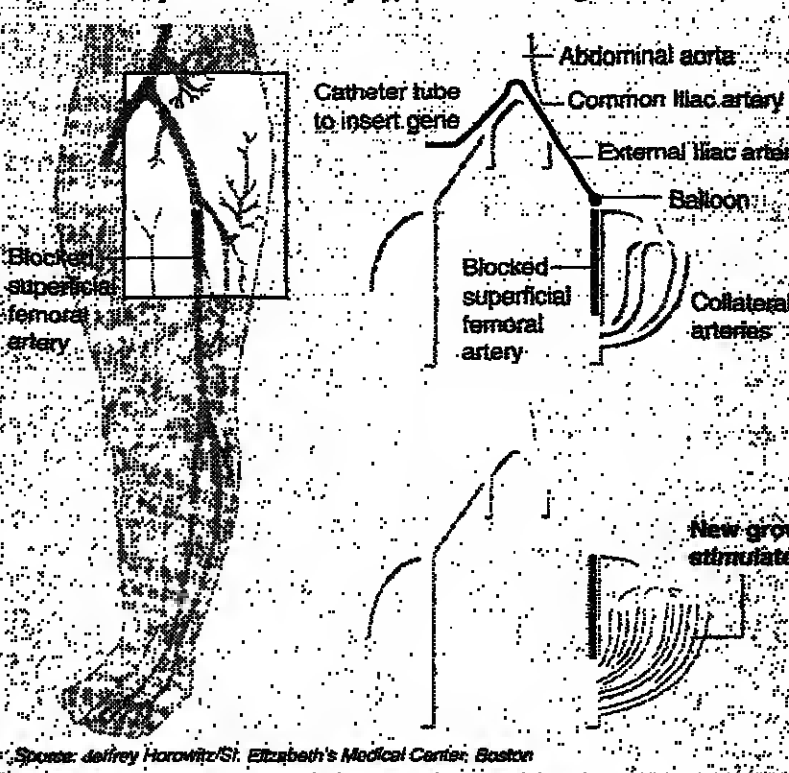
Dr. Isner and his colleagues propose to provide a gene for vegf molecules that will allow formation of collateral vessels in patients who do not make them on their own.

The researchers will coat a tiny angioplasty balloon with a polymer that is impregnated with vegf genes. Then they will inflate the balloon in a region of the artery adjacent to the blockage.

The genes should be taken up by the cells of the artery wall, and those cells should churn out vegf proteins for the next couple of weeks. The hope is that vegf proteins, in turn, will coax new blood vessels to grow around the blockage.

THE PROCEDURE:
Making the Body Do Its Own Bypass

An experimental treatment for blockage in major leg arteries will introduce the gene for a protein that stimulates growth of new blood vessels. They will theoretically bypass the blockage.



Source: Jeffrey Horowitz/St. Elizabeth's Medical Center, Boston

To be eligible for the study, patients must have leg pain so severe that they have been taking narcotics for a month, with no improvement in their condition, or must have a leg ulcer that has persisted for a month despite treatment.

They must also be inappropriate candidates for bypass surgery or balloon angioplasty, either because of the location of the blockage or because of their general medical condition.

Conventional medicine will have nothing to offer these people except an amputation, Dr. Isner said.

If the experiment works, the researchers expect to see increased blood flow to the leg. And the patients should have fewer symptoms. Their sores should heal, or they should have less pain — or no pain at all — in the leg.

There are risks to the treatment, however.

"In a patient with marginal circulation to begin with, there is some risk in putting a catheter in among the few arteries that are working," Dr. Isner said.

A piece of plaque could break off and travel through the bloodstream, causing a heart attack or a stroke. Or the treatment could damage the fragile artery to such an extent that the patient's leg would have to be amputated anyway.

But Dr. Isner said the risk of serious complications was less than 10 percent.

And if the treatment works, Dr. Isner said, it will open new doors. The next logical step, he said, would be to use the same method to open blocked arteries leading to the heart.

"It could be a totally new way of treating patients," he said.

Study Raises Doubts
On Prostate Screening

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Screening for prostate cancer only marginally extends life expectancy while potentially hurting quality of life and costing billions of dollars, according to a study published Wednesday in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

It questioned the cost of mass screening, saying that a blood test or rectal exam of a 50-year-old man would increase his life by a statistical average of only 0.6 days.

A week away from a nationwide campaign in the United States of free, or low-cost prostate examinations, the study said there was no reason to recommend annual screening of healthy men over 50.

This contradicted advice given by the American Cancer Society, which recommends regular screening with a blood test or rectal examination. The American Urological Association said that, as with breast cancer, it is important to detect prostate cancer early. It is the second most prevalent cancer in males in the United States after skin cancer.

The vice president of detection and treatment of the American Cancer Society, Dr. Hugh Shingleton, called the study "simplistic," and said that the society was not changing its recommendation for men over 50 to undergo annual screening.

Another expert, Dr. Patrick Walsh of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, said the study was both "terrible" and "badly timed." "Let's face it, next week is prostate cancer awareness week," he said.

The AMA said the juxtaposition of dates was a coincidence.

Dr. Walsh said the study was flawed because it assumed that screening would be carried out only once instead of regular-

ly. A single test is likely to detect advanced cancer of a type that rarely responds to treatment. Repeat screening would be more likely to pick up cancers at an earlier stage, doctors said.

Murray Krahn, the chief author of the study, said that aggressive treatment of the disease, including surgical removal of the prostate, can cause incontinence and impotence, and lead to a worse quality of life and possibly reduced life expectancy.

He said doctors, by nature, are unwilling to consider "watchful waiting" of the disease, which in many men remains slow-growing and poses no immediate threat.

"Screening is going to expose men to a therapeutic cascade," said Dr. Krahn, of the University of Toronto medical center. "If you are labeled with cancer, the chances are you are going to get treated for cancer."

The study was carried out using a statistical model, and did not take into account cases where early and aggressive treatment might be beneficial. It is likely to parallel the debate over screening for breast cancer of women under 50.

In both cases, the question is whether the benefits to some individuals outweigh the costs to society of large-scale screening. In the United States a blood test for prostate specific antigen, or PSA, costs about \$75.

As a result of campaigning by the American Cancer Society and the Urological Association, the PSA test has become widely used. The number of men treated for the prostate cancer has increased correspondingly, but until now there has been no global study on the effectiveness of such screening and treatment. Several large-scale prostate trials are under way.

Breast-Cancer Gene Found

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Three teams of U.S. researchers have won the worldwide race to isolate the gene that causes the inherited form of breast cancer, the *Journal of Science* reported Wednesday.

The gene, called BRCA1, is believed to cause 5 percent of breast cancer cases. The gene was isolated by researchers from the National Institutes of Health, Myriad Genetics Corp. and the University of Utah.

Isolation of the gene will enable scientists to develop a test to identify women who carry BRCA1, giving them an opportunity to identify breast cancer or to make the more difficult decision of having a mastectomy to forestall the disease.

Some researchers believe such a test could be developed within two years. Scientists have known for years that

the BRCA1 gene exists, and more than a dozen research facilities around the world have been working to pinpoint it.

Science announced that the work by Dr. Douglas F. Easton of Myriad Genetics, Dr. Mark Skolnick of the University of Utah and Dr. Roger Wiseman of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences had passed peer review and would be printed in its Oct. 7 issue.

But the journal was releasing copies of the work Wednesday.

About 182,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer in the United States each year, and 46,000 die, according to the American Cancer Society.

Experts have said women with the altered gene have about a 60 percent chance of developing breast cancer before age 50 and an 85 percent chance by age 65.

The researchers couldn't immediately be reached for comment. NIH refused to discuss the findings.

Genetic Miscoding May Cause Dwarfism

Reuters

LONDON — A single "spelling" mistake in an individual's genetic code is the cause of the most common form of dwarfism, according to an article in the science journal *Nature*.

Researchers at the Institut Necker at the Hôpital des Enfants Malades in Paris reported they had studied 23 cases of achondroplasia. People with this form of dwarfism have unusually short limbs and an enlarged head.

All 23 had the same, single error in a gene, probably resulting in less efficient instructions to bone-forming cells to divide, the researchers said.

Fewer bone cells lead to shorter bones. But this deficiency only affects "long" bones, so that some parts of the body are dwarfed while others are normal length, the article said.

Achondroplasia affects one in 15,000 live births. Children born with the condition are often conceived by older parents.

Human Growth Hormone Drug Flunks Test

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Parents who had hoped to add inches to their short but healthy children by giving them shots of a controversial hormone drug may themselves end up shortchanged, a new study suggests. In the first test of what happens when short healthy children are given human growth hormone until the end of puberty, researchers have found that the drug has little or no effect on final height.

This is the latest setback for the hormone's U.S. makers — Genentech and Eli Lilly — which have tried to expand its lucrative market. Last month, a federal grand jury indicted a Genentech vice president and three officials from Genentech's growth-hormone distributor on charges involving illegal kickbacks on hormone sales.

Since then, both firms have come under

investigation by Congress and the Food and Drug Administration amid allegations they have overpromoted the drug. Both companies have denied any wrongdoing.

The report is based on a small number of children, and scientists caution that the results must be confirmed by larger studies. But the study calls into question the practice among some pediatric endocrinologists of prescribing the hormone to short children without a clear diagnosis of growth-hormone deficiency.

"Many of us have been saying for a long time we should not be practicing cosmetic endocrinology," said Alan D. Rogol, a pediatric endocrinologist at the University of Virginia. "These are the data that tell you why."

The drug in question is a genetically engineered version of human growth hormone, normally produced by the pituitary gland. It is approved by the FDA for children whose bodies make insufficient

quantities of the hormone — a syndrome that can leave them four feet tall as adults.

About 7,000 children in the United States are known to suffer from growth-hormone deficiency. Yet an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 American children take the drug. That disparity has led some critics to call for tighter controls on its sale. The three-weekly injections cost \$15,000 to \$20,000 or more per year.

In children whose pituitaries fail to make the hormone, treatment with the drug over a 5- to 10-year period can increase adult height by six inches or more, depending on the child's genetic potential. Preliminary studies suggest it may also help some children whose failure to grow is due to other problems, such as Turner's syndrome, a kidney disorder.

The new study, which appears in the August issue of the *Journal of Pediatrics*, suggests the hormone drug may not increase a normal child's height. Researchers gave growth hormone to 10 boys and 5

girls, ranging in age from 7 to 13. The children were shorter than 98 percent of their peers, and X-rays of their hand bones indicated their growth was lagging more than two years behind normal — but each had normal growth-hormone levels. Injections of growth hormone were given four to seven times a week until each child stopped growing, depending on the age when they started. Children were on the drug for 4 to 10 years.

"The kids got to their adult height sooner," Dr. Rogol said, "but they didn't get taller."

More studies are under way. Officials for the drug makers pointed out that preliminary data from one study, involving 120 children, shows some evidence that growth hormone may add inches to normal short children. But that study is not yet complete, and results are unpublished. The biggest trial, now under way at the National Institutes of Health, will not be complete for several more years.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE fifth edition of the Official Encyclopedia of Bridge, a complete reference guide to every aspect of the game, is now available. Ten years have elapsed since the previous edition, and the technical material has been updated and expanded under the editorship of Henry Francis.

The diagrammed deal has been added as an example of a "five or seven" situation, although this one is really "four or seven." In the 1986 Vanderbilt Knockout Team Championship, the North-South cards were held by Edgar Kaplan and Norman Kay. Kaplan as North doubled the opening one-diamond bid, and followed with five no-trump, the grand slam force. He knew that his partner could not bid seven spades, but nevertheless the convention was helpful.

The partnership was using a scheme of responses in which six spades showed one of the top three trump honors together with extra trump length. Kaplan therefore knew that his

partner held at least five spades headed by the queen, so he bid seven spades. He knew that a club finesse was likely to be required, and that rated to win in view of West's opening bid. More important, if the club finesse was due to fail, a heart lead would defeat six spades, and even five spades.

In the replay, North-South were content to play six spades, and since the club finesse succeeded, Kaplan's team gained 11 imps.

NORTH
♠ A K 10 4
♥ A 5 3
♦ A Q J 10 8 4
♣ A 5 3

WEST (D)
♠ 8 5 3
♥ A Q 8 7 6 5 2
♦ K 7 5
♣ K 5

EAST
♠ K J 7 6
♥ K J 9 4 3
♦ 7 5
♣ 7 5

SOUTH
♠ Q J 10 7 5 3
♥ 10 6 4
♦ 10
♣ 9 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♥ 1 ♠ 1 ♥
2 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♠ 2 ♥
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart two.

BOOKS

BRAINMAKERS: How Scientists Are Moving Beyond Computers to Create a Rival to the Human Brain

By David Freedman 214 pages. \$22. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by John Markoff

RECENTLY when Dante II, the 1,700-pound robot built by engineers at Carnegie Mellon University, misstepped, tumbled and couldn't right itself while returning from exploring the crater of an Alaskan volcano, it provided a fitting metaphor for both the progress and the limits of the three-decade-old science of artificial intelligence.

Indeed, since its inception in the late 1950s, the field has actually made remarkable progress. There are now machines that see, expert systems that advise us on tough decisions, and it is possible to pick up a telephone and chat with a computer that is standing in for a long-distance operator.

But while progress has been made in mimicking human sensory and reasoning skills, sci-

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Eduardo Giannetti da Fonseca, economics professor at São Paulo University, is reading "Raízes do Brasil" (Roots of Brazil), by Sergio Buarque de Hollanda.

"The basic argument is that the central feature of the Brazilian character is the predominance of the emotional component in human relations." (Steven Brill, IHT)



tists' perception of the size of the job has grown dramatically larger even as computers have gained remarkable new powers of performance.

In "Brainmakers: How Scientists Are Moving Beyond Computers to Create a Rival to the Human Brain," a Boston-based science writer, David Freedman, sets out to survey the current state of the art of artificial intelligence.

His premise is that the original artificial intelligence researchers, traditionalists as he refers to them, failed because their attempts to codify a logic

representing human thought proved bankrupt. Elaborate models written in computer languages such as Lisp and Prolog were incapable of emulating the simplest human behavior.

Freedman then charts the outlines of a new movement that has emerged to carry the search for artificial intelligence forward by drawing on the biological underpinnings of human intelligence.

Scientists are now at work in what is called artificial life research, tinkering with electronic circuits that mimic biological neural networks, with software

programs known as genetic algorithms that improve themselves through simulated evolution, with chemical brews that attempt to synthesize life itself, and with weird amalgams composed of biological cells grown on semiconductors.

The new studies have already yielded a great deal of useful technology: neural circuits enhance vision systems as well as speech and handwriting recognition; genetic algorithms create programs that are more efficient than the finest human-designed programs.

It is a seductive idea: A new artificial intelligence revolution can be achieved by copying the simplest biological processes and enhancing those processes with immensely powerful supercomputers and arrays of neural circuits made in the laboratory.

Freedman takes us from the heartland of the traditionalists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the home of a researcher-turned-venture capitalist in the hills above Silicon Valley in California to the University of Tsukuba in Japan, and in the process shows us a

scientific world that still lacks a useful road map.

Indeed, even while Freedman draws disparaging portraits of such pioneers in artificial intelligence as Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert, computer scientists at MIT and John McCarthy of Stanford (who is described as looking and acting like a homeless person), his more affectionate portraits of the younger artificial life wizards contain enough ominous signs to warn the reader that this new generation is no closer to the holy grail of a self-conscious machine.

At one point an optimistic neural network researcher is quoted as saying: "We're now about 25 years away from a silicon brain."

Those words strike a particularly eerie note because 25 years is about the same time span that the traditionalists originally thought would be necessary to create a thinking machine.

But the real problem with "Brainmakers" is that Freedman's study lacks both journalistic depth and passion. And it would appear that revolutionary breakthroughs are not yet on the horizon.

Freedman has provided a quick travelogue that offers a glimpse of the work of some leading researchers in artificial intelligence. Ultimately, however, the reader is left wondering why he made the journey.

John Markoff is on the staff of The New York Times.

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Anguilla (dedicated phone)	001-800-466-663	Czech Republic	0042-087-187	Japan (DDI) (English)	0039-121	Philippines (STP) (English only)	106-01
Antigua (pay phone)	001-800-277-1111	Denmark	800-1-4877	Japan (Japanese)	0081-55-888	Philippines (PhilCall)	106-11
Armenia	8-10-13	Dominican Republic	1-800-751-7877	Korea	0082-12	Poland	00104-800-115
Australia (Optus)	008-881-110	Ecuador	171	Korea (KTC)	0099-13	Portugal	00351-1-477
Australia (Telstra)	1-800-881-477	Egypt (Cairo)	354-4777	Latvia	0037-777	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000
Austria	0043-905-014	Egypt (all other)	02-336-4777	Liechtenstein	00423-777	Romania	01-800-90077
Bahamas	1-800-389-2111	Finland	191	Lithuania	00370-11	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Barbados	1-800-477-8000	France	0033-001-121 2000	Luxembourg	00352-477	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0800-89-0877
Belgium	0032-100-14	Hong Kong	800-1-877	Malaysia	0060-121	Uruguay	000417
Belize (phone)	555	Hungary	0036-001-411	Mexico	0052-800-877-8000	Vietnam	0084-111-0
Belize (fax)	555	Iceland	00354-1366	Morocco	00212-2111	Venezuela (English)	800-1111-1
Bolivia	1-800-623-0877	India	0091-121 2000	Nicaragua	00502-111	Venezuela (Spanish)	800-1111-1
Brazil	0055-0016	Indonesia	0062-001-121 2000	Netherlands	0031-20-1111		
British Virgin Isl.	1-800-477-8000	Iran	0098-001-121 2000	New Zealand	0064-001-121 2000		
Bulgaria	00359-0016	Israel	00972-001-121 2000	Norway	0047-001-121 2000		
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Italy	0039-001-121 2000	Paraguay	00595-001-121 2000		
Chile	0056-0017	Jamaica	00868-001-121 2000				
China (English)	0086-10-13						
China (Mandarin)	0086-10-13						
Colombia (English)	0057-001-121 2000						
Colombia (Spanish)	0057-001-121 2000						
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Croatia	00386-001-121 2000						

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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But the third was
"Happiness is the only
thing that is worth
living for," she said
and she looked at me
with a smile.

Forgetting the time
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glancing at her watch
telling me that it was
past ten. The crowd
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 2. 2. The second part of the paper is a description of the methodology used in the study.
 3. 3. The third part of the paper is a presentation of the results of the study.
 4. 4. The fourth part of the paper is a discussion of the results of the study.
 5. 5. The fifth part of the paper is a conclusion.

Continued on Page 12

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Continued on Page 12

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month		52		52		52	
High Low Stock		Div	Yld	FE	Wtd	High	Low
						Low	Low
40%	100					31%	31%
35%	100					31%	31%
30%	100					31%	31%
25%	100					31%	31%
20%	100					31%	31%
15%	100					31%	31%
10%	100					31%	31%
5%	100					31%	31%
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20%	100					31%	31%
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10%	100					31%	31%
5%	100					31%	31%
0%	100					31%	31%

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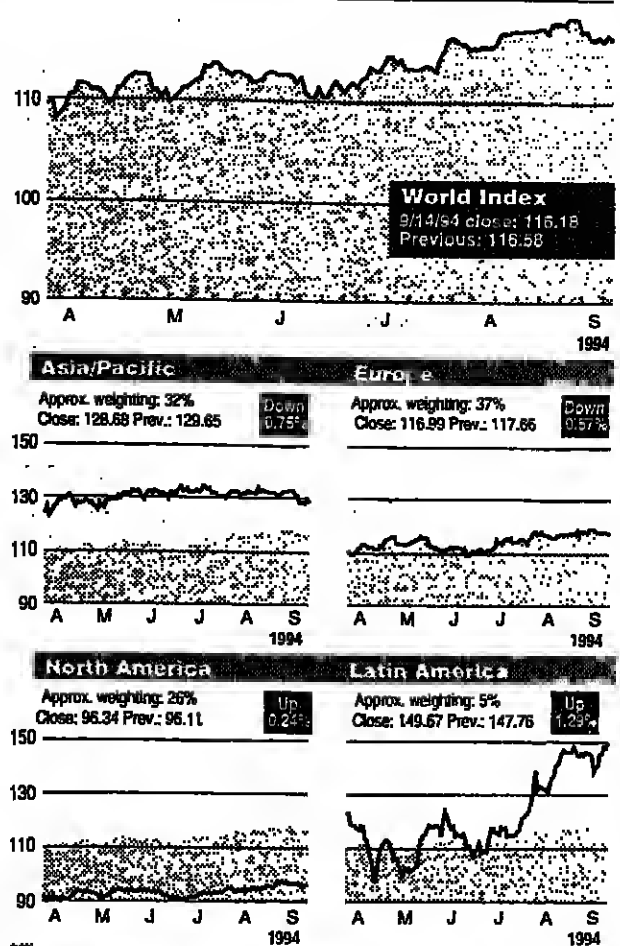
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Industrial Sectors	Wtd. close	Pre. close	% change
Energy	115.26	115.89	-0.54
Utilities	130.59	131.22	-0.48
Finance	115.43	115.87	-0.38
Services	122.05	122.22	-0.14
Capital Goods	118.42	118.33	+0.08
Raw Materials	136.06	136.28	-0.16
Consumer Goods	103.54	104.00	-0.44
Miscellaneous	135.14	136.93	-1.31

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 101 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Forte Gets Majority Stake in Mériidien

LONDON — Forte PLC said Wednesday it bought a 57.3 percent stake in the luxury hotel chain Société des Hôtels Mériidien from Air France and that it would pursue an even larger stake.

The amount paid was not disclosed, but Forte said it valued the entire Mériidien concern at 1.9 billion French francs (\$360 million). Forte France said it was prepared to buy even more Mériidien equity.

For Forte, Britain's biggest hotelier, it was the second coup in as many days. On Tuesday, it won a decisive say in the running of the luxury Savoy Hotel group in London.

Forte plans to combine the 58 hotels under the Mériidien name with several of its own luxury establishments to create a chain of 50,000 rooms.

Air France had intended to sell Mériidien to Forte in April, but the decision was delayed when the French government, the airline's principal shareholder, bowed to pressure from Accor SA, a rival hotel chain and bidder, and ordered independent analyses of the two offers.

Accor had insisted that its lesser bid that valued Mériidien at 1.6 billion francs included longer-term marketing benefits that Forte couldn't provide.

But the argument did not appear to sway Air France, which wanted to raise as much cash as possible. The Mériidien sale comes amid Air France's three-year restructuring effort to cut costs and increase productivity.

Air France, which posted an 8.5 billion franc loss in 1993, has received approval with conditions from the European Commission for a 20 billion franc capital injection from the French government.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Japan Slows Discounting Tokyo Court Upholds Cosmetics Firm

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The spread of discounting in Japan hit a roadblock Wednesday when the Tokyo High Court reversed a lower court ruling and upheld the right of Shiseido, the cosmetics giant, to stop supplying its products to a retailer who had sold them below list price.

The ruling goes against the recent trend in which entrepreneurs have been circumventing Japan's rigid and inefficient distribution system to dramatically lower sky-high prices of everything from soft drinks to airline tickets.

The court ruling could give some ammunition to other manufacturers aiming to control the way their retailers sell products. But despite Wednesday's ruling, it seems the momentum toward discounting in Japan is unstoppable.

The Shiseido case has drawn international attention as a test case of how much Japan would change. Ken Fujisawa, who owns a small store in Tokyo, had defied Shiseido by selling cosmetics by mail order, often at a 20 percent discount.

Shiseido's Tokyo sales subsidiary cut Mr. Fujisawa off. Shiseido requires its products to be sold face to face, with a sales clerk explaining the proper use to the customer. While Shiseido maintains the system is needed to avoid allergic reactions and dissatisfied customers, analysts suggest it is a way of maintaining suggested retail prices.

In September 1993, the Tokyo District Court stunned the cosmetics giant by ruling that Shiseido could not cut off Mr. Fujisawa. But on an appeal by Shiseido, the Tokyo High Court ruled Wednesday that the company's policies did not violate antitrust laws.

"We cannot conclude that the company was using the face-to-face sales as a way of controlling prices," Judge Kinichi Takahashi said.

Mr. Fujisawa said he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

Shiseido said it was not trying to dictate prices, only the level of customer service. It said it had cut Mr. Fujisawa off for violating his contract.

Shiseido is not completely out of the woods, however. It is still being investigated by the Fair Trade Commission, which enforces the antitrust laws. Last year, the agency raided Shiseido's offices after another retailer complained that it, too, had been cut off for offering deep discounts. That retailer, Kawachiya Ltd., said it sold its products in its stores, not through mail order.

Prices in Japan have long been far higher than in other countries, for cosmetics and many other goods. Among the reasons for this is that sales often go through small retailers who dare not anger the manufacturer by selling below list price. In addition, products often pass through a multilevel distribution system, with the product being marked up at each stage.

Japanese consumers put up with the high prices and even seemed to prefer them if it meant getting high-quality products or service. But in the last two years, discounting has become widespread.

Narrowing Gap Fails to Help Japan on Trade

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus with the world contracted at the fastest rate in nearly four years in August, but the gap with the United States widened, the government reported Wednesday, less than three weeks from a trade deadline with Washington.

With the high yen boosting imports, Japan's trade surplus narrowed to \$6.08 billion in August, 18.8 percent below the figure a year earlier and the smallest since January 1993. But its trade imbalance with the United States expanded 2 percent, to \$3.49 billion, the fifth consecutive monthly rise, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

Economists said the speed of the contraction in the overall surplus reflected temporary factors, such as unusually hot weather in August, and large individual items such as aircraft purchases.

Thus, they say, although the surplus has peaked and begun a long-term decline because of the high yen and structural changes, August's high rate of

Foreign Chips Gain in Japan

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Foreign manufacturers held a record 21.9 percent of Japan's computer-chip market in the second quarter after taking a 20.7 percent share in the first three months of the year, the office of U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Wednesday.

It was the third straight quarter the foreign share of Japan's semiconductor market exceeded 20 percent, the target set by a 1991 U.S.-Japan trade accord.

In 1993, foreign companies accounted for 19.4 percent of the \$25 billion Japanese market for microchips.

contraction will not be sustained.

Moreover, the still-growing trade gap with the United States underscores the structural mismatch between the two nations.

See TRADE, Page 14

2 Emerge as Top Candidates at OECD

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The field of candidates to lead the OECD effectively narrowed from four to two Wednesday as ambassadors from the 25 member countries met to try to choose a new secretary-general, diplomats said.

But the meeting stalled after it became clear that support was almost equally divided between Donald Johnston, a Canadian politician, and Jean-

Claude Paye, the incumbent.

Since June, when the choice was supposed to have been made, members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have failed repeatedly to agree on the choice of a new leader to revitalize the much-criticized Paris-based think tank. The OECD provides economic research and policy proposals to the world's leading industrial democracies.

The British candidate, Nigel Lawson, a former chancellor of the Exchequer, lost support as European Union members rallied to Mr. Paye, a former

French Foreign Ministry official who has already served two five-year terms as head of the OECD.

Britain made clear during Wednesday's meeting that it would not stand in the way of a consensus forming in favor of either Mr. Johnston or Mr. Paye, although it said Mr. Lawson remained officially a candidate. But Mr. Lawson's only hope now would seem to be as a compromise choice in case of a continued split between the two front-runners.

Diplomats emerging from the OECD meeting also said the candidacy of Lorenz Schomerus, a top German trade ne-

gociator, had effectively been cast aside.

Of the 25 countries represented at the meeting, only two were said to remain undecided Wednesday. Ambassadors at the meeting agreed to seek further instructions from their governments and reconvene Tuesday.

Complicating matters, the United States, which has thrown its weight behind Mr. Johnston, has explicitly opposed even a temporary extension of Mr. Paye's mandate.

"The situation is totally stalled," one diplomat involved in the negotiations said. "I don't see any way out right now."

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Balance Tips to Trading at Goldman

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The selection of Jon S. Corzine, a hard-nosed trader, to replace Stephen Friedman at the top position at Goldman, Sachs & Co. is a sign that the firm is returning to its trading heritage, a tradition forged decades ago by a legendary trader, Gus Levy.

It is also a sign of the crucial importance of global securities trading to a firm that has recently prided itself on its investment-banking prowess.

"Given where the firm is today, especially after the last year, Goldman is more of a hedge-fund trading mechanism than an investment bank," said a former Goldman partner who insisted on anonymity. "So you need a trader in charge who knows fixed-income and who knows derivatives."

Mr. Corzine, 47, who will become senior partner and chairman of the management committee, knows trading. A former college basketball star and Marine, he has been co-head of the firm's fixed-income securities division since 1988 and has been instrumental in Goldman's expansion into Asia. During this period, his specialty has produced the firm's greatest profits and, this year, some devastating losses.

Largely as a result of trading losses, Goldman's profit in the first six months of its financial year fell more than 60 percent, to between \$400 million and \$450 million. This contrasts with the pretax profit of \$2.3 billion in 1993 that

made Goldman one of the world's most profitable companies.

"The trading side is where the biggest risk is," another former Goldman partner, who insisted on anonymity, said. "It gives you the biggest chance to lose your shirt or make a bundle. And Goldman

'You need a trader in charge who knows fixed-income and who knows derivatives.'

A former Goldman, Sachs & Co. partner

needed someone close to the top of the firm that understands that."

By contrast, Mr. Friedman had come up through the investment banking ranks as a specialist in mergers. With the departure in early 1993 of Robert E. Rubin, the co-chairman who was a trading expert, to join President Bill Clinton's administration, the firm was left without a trader in the chairman's office.

People at the firm said Mr. Friedman was feeling increasing stress from handling a job alone that had been handled by two men — especially when trading, an area of the business that was not Mr. Friedman's strong suit, was increasingly causing problems.

With a balance sheet of \$110 billion, and more than \$5 billion of partners'

capital including a \$500 million passive investment made by Sumitomo Bank of Japan in 1986, Goldman has been facing some heavy losses this year as interest rates have climbed.

The company was profitable in the first six months, but the picture behind the numbers was grim. Revenue from trading was down more than \$1 billion from a year earlier.

The announcement Tuesday broke with Goldman's tradition of having an investment banker and a trader as co-heads of the firm.

When Mr. Friedman and Mr. Rubin were named co-chairmen, they succeeded John L. Weinberg, an investment banker, and John C. Whitehead, a trader who later left to join the government. Mr. Weinberg and Mr. Whitehead were co-heads of Goldman until 1985, when Mr. Weinberg became the solo chairman.

In this case, Mr. Corzine will have the top spot and there will be no co-chairman. Henry M. Paulson Jr., 48, one of three men who headed the investment banking activities, will become vice chairman and chief operating officer.

Mr. Paulson made his reputation at Goldman as head of investment banking in the Midwest.

People at Goldman say he lacks Mr. Corzine's skills at dealing with people, and he has a reputation of being tough on junior associates. Mr. Corzine is known for having an "open door" office policy and frequently highlights the thoughts of junior associates at meetings.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										Sept. 14	
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.F.	R.F.	S.F.	Yen	CS	Pesos		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU		
Amsterdam	1.29	2.06	1.23	0.0077	0.0184	—	5.68	1.34	126.1	1.38	1.26	1 month	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
Bremen	1.29	4.23	3.68	4.02	2.65	1.30	—	6.75	—	—	—	3 months	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
Frankfurt	1.29	1.01	—	—	—	—	0.014	4.65	1.30	1.08	1.14	6 months	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
London (a)	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 year	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
Madrid	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 months	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
Moscow	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 months	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
Paris	1.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 year	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
Tokyo	1.29	249.0	13.18	29.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 months	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
Zurich	1.29	1.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 months	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
1 ECU	1.29	1.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 year	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
1 SDR	1.29	1.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 months	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2		
Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).																					
Key Money Rates										Key Money Rates											
	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6		Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6		
1-month Treasury bill	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Discount Rates	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
3-month Treasury bill	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	United States	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
6-month Treasury bill	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Gloss Price	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
1-year Treasury bill	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Discount Rates	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
1-month Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	United States	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
3-month Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4		
6-month Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Federal funds	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2		
1-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month CDs	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44		
1-month commercial paper	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Cont'n. paper 180 days	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month commercial paper	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month Treasury bill	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month commercial paper	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year Treasury bill	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year commercial paper	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year Treasury note	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month swap	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month Treasury note	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month swap	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month Treasury note	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month swap	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year Treasury note	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year swap	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Merrill Lynch 364-day fixed-seal 1/8	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month forward	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-month swap	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month forward	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month swap	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month forward	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month swap	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year forward	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year swap	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month options	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month options	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month options	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year options	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month swaps	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month swaps	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month swaps	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year swaps	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month forwards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month forwards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month forwards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year forwards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month options	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month options	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month options	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year options	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month swaps	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month swaps	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month swaps	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year swaps	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month forwards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month forwards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year options	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month forwards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year forwards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6-month swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year swaps	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
3-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1-year forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
6-month futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3-month forward	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15		
1-year futures	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4												

MARKET DIARY

Mild Inflation Signs Spur Stock Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock market advanced on Wednesday, helped by firm bond prices and a new batch of U.S. economic data hinting at only moderate inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 15.47 points, at 3,895.33, while gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by a narrow margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond edged

actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, slipping 1/4 to 18 1/4. The stock has been extremely active recently in dividend-related positioning.

CompUSA shares jumped 2 1/4 to 12 in active trading after the computer retailer disclosed that its officers and directors bought 138,000 shares in August.

American Express gained 1 1/4 to 3 1/4 after it said it would buy back as many as 20 million of its shares, 3.9 percent of the shares outstanding.

Walt Disney dropped 1 1/4 to 41 1/4 after acknowledging it was negotiating to buy the NBC television network from General Electric, which rose 3/4 to 50 1/4.

Quaker Oats rose 1/2 to 79 1/4 after announcing a two-for-one stock split and an increase in its quarterly dividend.

In the over-the-counter market, Centocor rose 1 1/4 to 16 1/4 after an analyst recommended the medical equipment maker, citing expectations that the company would report higher earnings this year.

(Bloomberg, AP)

U.S. Stocks

up 2/32, to 97 31/32, while the yield slipped to 7.67 percent from 7.68 percent.

While retail sales rose in August, which could signal inflation, the increase was less than analysts expected. A Federal Reserve Board report also suggested moderate inflation, which kept a floor under Wall Street.

Inflation is coming down, but it is traveling slowly," said Ray Chasani, chief strategist at Kemper Securities Group in Chicago.

Hanson PLC's American depositary receipts were the most

U.S. Chip Data Help Dollar Gain on Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened against the yen Wednesday but was little changed against other major currencies as U.S. economic data failed to shed light on the inflation outlook.

The dollar rose to 99.20 yen from 98.84 yen Tuesday and

in the face of strong retail sales," said Lisa Finstrom, currency analyst at Smith Barney.

The dollar has tracked the performance of bonds for much of this year as traders looked for clues about whether foreign investors were buying U.S. assets.

Few analysts said they expected the dollar to strengthen unless there was strong demand for American stocks and bonds.

The dollar was supported against the yen by rumors of central bank intervention and by a report showing the U.S. had increased its share of computer chip sales in Japan.

But analysts said the dollar's longer-term fate against the yen rests with the progress of trade talks between the United States and Japan.

The United States has set a Sept. 30 deadline for solving the dispute before imposing trade sanctions.

"The big thing for the yen is the status of the negotiations," said Craig Shoot of Bear Stearns International. "The deadline is looming and the question is whether the two sides will make any headway."

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

Foreign Exchange

slipped to 1,5417 Deutsche marks from 1,5433. It slipped to 5,2735 French francs from 5,2775 francs and to 1,2812 Swiss francs from 1,2855 francs. The pound edged up to \$1,5660 from \$1,5640.

The government said retail sales rose in August, but less than analysts expected, while a Federal Reserve Board report on regional economic conditions suggested moderate economic growth accompanied by mild inflationary pressures.

Treasury bond prices held firm after the data were released, which kept the dollar underpinned, traders said.

"It was good news for the dollar that bonds stayed steady

The Dow

Sept. 14

Dow Jones Industrial Average

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3895.33 3895.33 3895.33 3895.33 +15.47

Trans 1171.17 1171.17 1171.17 1171.17 +4.50

Comp 1171.17 1171.17 1171.17 1171.17 +3.20

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open High Low Last Chg.

ALUMINUM (LME) 1545.00 1545.00 1545.00 1545.00 +1.00

COPPER (LME) 154.00 154.00 154.00 154.00 +0.00

NICKEL (LME) 154.00 154.00 154.00 154.00 +0.00

ZINC (LME) 154.00 154.00 154.00 154.00 +0.00

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KLM Pays \$180 Million To Raise Northwest Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines placed a \$180 million bet on its partnership with Northwest Airlines Corp. on Wednesday by increasing its equity stake to 25 percent.

KLM said it increased its stake, which had been 20 percent, by buying shares held by Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. It said the move underlined its "confidence in the global cooperation with Northwest."

The deal gives KLM the maximum stake foreign companies are allowed to hold in a U.S. airline. KLM said it would dip into its cash reserve of 3 billion guilders (\$2 billion) to pay for the investment.

Analysts said the short-term result of the deal will be a drag on KLM's earnings. Although the partnership looks more promising now than a year ago,

when Northwest narrowly avoided bankruptcy by restructuring, the larger stake will not improve KLM's bottom line, they said.

"I am a bit puzzled," said Willemien Rijdsdijk, an analyst with Bank van Meer James Capel in Amsterdam. "Apparently it has a long-term strategic value, but I am not sure about the short-term financial aspects."

Northwest returned to profit in the second quarter, with net income of \$71.3 million, compared with a loss of \$136.2 million in the second quarter of 1993. But KLM has been unable to record any profit from its alliance with Northwest because the U.S. company's huge debt burden gave it negative shareholder capital of close to \$1 billion.

Analysts said it could be several years before Northwest's shareholder capital is positive,

allowing it to help KLM's bottom line.

KLM's shares first fell on the news but finished at 49.40 guilders, up from 49.30 on Tuesday.

Just two years ago, KLM was forced to write off a \$400 million investment in Northwest because of the U.S. airline's heavy losses. KLM first invested in Northwest in 1989; it made no further purchases until Wednesday.

Foster's also acquired its Northwest stock in 1989 when its financing subsidiary, Elders Finance Ltd., was involved in a leveraged buyout of the airline. Foster's originally held about 14 percent of the carrier, but its stake has been diluted by corporate restructurings at Northwest.

Foster's said it would use the proceeds from the sale to reduce debt.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

France Expected To Offer Only 23% Of Renault for Sale

AFP-Exel News

PARIS — The French government cannot sell more than 25.6 percent of Renault SA in the company's partial privatization if it wants to retain a 51 percent majority stake following the operation, analysts said Wednesday.

The most likely outcome is that the government will initially offer about 23 percent of the carmaker for a total of just under 10 billion francs (\$1.8 billion), taking account of the incentives that will accompany the sale, they added.

In addition Volvo AB, which has 20 percent in Renault, said it will offer an 8 percent-to-12 percent stake in the French carmaker to the market alongside the privatization operation.

This calculation is based on a 42.5 billion franc valuation of Renault made by Volvo, which is in line with industry Minister Gerard Longuet's estimate on Wednesday that Renault is worth 40 billion francs to 44 billion francs.

A Volvo spokesman said Wednesday that his company agreed on the 42.5 billion francs figure with the French government for the purpose of pricing a 5 percent stake that Volvo wishes to sell back to Renault.

Late Tuesday, the government said Renault's partial privatization would be accompanied by a 2 billion franc capital increase, which will not be underwritten by France. The government must therefore retain 53.4 percent in Renault, which will be diluted to 51 percent by the capital increase, analysts said. This compares with its current holding of 79 percent.

This figure does not take account of the various incentives to shareholders that the government is planning, and will have to pay for. They are widely expected to include issues of free shares to loyal shareholders and spe-

cial concessions to Renault employees in the share offer.

Analysts said the government will need to retain around 10 percent of the total number of shares it hopes to transfer to the private sec-

A larger sale would run the risk of leaving France with less than 51 percent.

tor if, as is expected, it gives small shareholders one free share for each 10 held for more than 18 months.

"The government will make less than 10 billion francs from this operation," said an analyst at a French brokerage.

Analysts reiterated their expectations that Renault's privatization will benefit from much investor interest, because of the cyclical nature of its business, its favorable results and the fact that auto stocks have returned to favor.

Calvet Attacks Plan

Jacques Calvet, chairman of PSA Peugeot Citroën, asked the French government to cancel its planned Renault capital increase, Bloomberg reported in Paris.

"My surprise turns to stupor when I hear the government saying Renault needs the aid," said Mr. Calvet, who has often attacked the state-owned rival's privileged ties with the government.

Mr. Calvet said the government had given the once-ailing Renault 22.8 billion francs in direct aid and credit between 1982 and 1994, and 11.4 francs billion by way of a capital injection when Volvo swapped equity with Renault in 1990.

Bundesbank Rate Cut Hostage to Bond Yields

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A rise in long-term German interest rates is restricting the Bundesbank's scope to reduce money-market rates, the Bundesbank's vice president said as the central bank's policy-setting council prepared to meet on Thursday.

The Bundesbank will find it difficult to justify a rate cut while long-term bond yields are above their historical averages, Bundesbank Vice President Johann Wilhelm Gaddum said late Tuesday.

The rate on 10-year German government bonds has risen to around 7.6 percent from around 5.6 percent at the beginning of the year, largely because the market doubts that Bonn can control government spending.

Adjusted for an inflation rate of about 3 percent, 10-year German bonds currently yield 4.6 percent, much higher than the average of 4 percent to recent years.

Mr. Gaddum said long-term interest rates were "above their historical average and bear no relation to fundamental economic data as we see them."

"With money supply expanding at an annual rate of almost 10 percent and a goal of 6 percent, I can't imagine that we could justify any action that might be understood as an easing," he said.

That doesn't rule out the possibility that the money supply trend could give us that scope, but it's not a question of today or tomorrow," he added.

He said that recent interest rate rises in Britain, Sweden and Italy were no reason for Germany to abstain from reductions in short-term rates it may deem necessary.

Economists interpreted the central banker's comments as meaning that the long, slow decline in official German interest rates would persist for one more year.

Others said that interest in buying long-term German government bonds would remain weaker than the government's interest in selling them, meaning that long-term interest rates would remain at high levels.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1800	2900	1800
1700	2800	1700
1600	2700	1600
1500	2600	1500
1400	2500	1400
1300	2400	1300
1200	2300	1200
1100	2200	1100
1000	2100	1000
900	2000	900
800	1900	800
700	1800	700
600	1700	600
500	1600	500
400	1500	400
300	1400	300
200	1300	200
100	1200	100
0	1100	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- The Dutch consumer association said its tests found a new version of Unilever NV's Omo Power washing powder caused excessive damage to clothes, contradicting Unilever's test results.
- Savoy Hotel PLC had first-half profit of £575,000 (\$897,000), reversing a year-earlier loss, and said three trustees including John Sinclair, now a chairman's committee member, had resigned from trusts that control a significant amount of voting shares.
- Invest Iberica's chairman, James Sheehan, was arrested in connection with allegedly irregular stock-market dealings that led to losses of 4 billion to 6 billion pesetas (\$31 million to \$47 million) for clients and financial companies, Spanish police said.
- Branded Consumer Products AB's Procordia Food & Beverages unit said it would merge its convenience-foods unit and its fruits and berries division.
- Lasso PLC, the British exploration and production company, posted a first-half net loss of £18 million (\$28 million), citing low oil prices and the fight against Enterprise Oil's takeover bid.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX

EDF to Take Swedish Stake

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Electricité de France SA said Wednesday it planned to buy a 5.6 percent stake in the Swedish energy and power-supply company Sydkraft AB.

The town council of Malmö said the French electricity company would buy the stake from three Swedish municipalities for 1.17 billion kronor (\$156 million).

"It is a good thing for Sydkraft that the municipal stake is reduced," Lennart Ericsson, an analyst at Svenska Handelsbanken, said. "It is an advantage with less influence from politicians. The company becomes more commercial that way."

Sydkraft is controlled by Swedish municipalities, but its largest single shareholder is the German power company PreussenElektra AG, which holds 18.7 percent of the shares and 21 percent of the voting rights.

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Citing Speculation, Hanwa Says Loss To Triple for Year

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Hanwa Co. said Wednesday its net loss would more than triple, to 175.5 billion yen (\$1.8 billion), in the year ending March 31, 1995, because of losses from "speculation" in currency and securities markets.

Yen Forces Nissan To Alter Strategy

Bloomberg Business News

DETROIT — To cope with the strong yen, Nissan Motor Co. will start exporting cars next year from its Mexican plant to the U.S. market, a Nissan executive said Wednesday. Earl Hesterberg, general manager of the Nissan division of Nissan Motor Corp. U.S.A., said the company planned to ship about 20,000 of its Sentra subcompact sedans from Mexico to the United States starting in the spring.

He said the Mexican-made cars would be sold alongside about 175,000 Sentra cars made at the company's assembly plant in Smyrna, Tennessee.

"We apologize to all of our shareholders," Hanwa President Shuji Kita said. "We went a bit too far in our zaitech speculation. From now on, we will focus on our core business and no longer engage in such speculation."

Zaitech refers to the practice among Japanese companies of using speculative investments to try to multiply corporate profits. Most companies abandoned such activities after Japanese stock and real estate prices slumped in the late 1980s. But Hanwa, whose core business is steel trading, is still known as one of Japan's most aggressive players in the currency and securities markets.

Mr. Kita disclosed Wednesday that Hanwa and its U.S. subsidiary had losses of 384 billion yen on currency speculation in the year ended March 31, 1994. The company's net loss for the year was 49.37 billion yen.

Yet Hanwa also said that because of rising demand for steel, it expects a current profit of 1.5 billion yen in the year ending in March 1995.

Pilot Loss Hits Indian Air Competition Takes a Toll on Carrier

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Indian Airlines, India's biggest airline, is canceling flights because it does not have enough pilots. Last month, 24 pilots flying the state-owned and largely domestic carrier's fleet of Boeing and Airbus planes resigned.

That was one of the biggest group resignations in two years of intermittent personnel losses since private airlines began competing with Indian Airlines in 1992. Of the 607 pilots that used to fly the carrier's fleet of 54 B-737s, A-320s and A-300s, 183 now have left, mostly for higher wages and better benefits.

Indian Airlines, formerly a monopoly carrier known for poor customer relations and flight delays, faces stiff competition from more than a dozen small private airlines claiming to offer better service and on-time flights.

As a result, the airline has lost passengers and market share on major routes and run up losses totaling more than 6 billion rupees (\$191 million).

In the first four months of the year that began in April, private airlines doubled their market share on major domestic routes from year-earlier levels and carried more than 1.6 million passengers.

Indian Airlines, meanwhile, carried 2.9 million passengers, compared with 3.1 million, losing 8 percent of its market, the country's airport authority said.

Last month, when the 24 pilots announced they were leaving, Indian Airlines cried foul and accused the private airlines of stealing its personnel, a charge they firmly denied.

P. C. Sen, Indian Airlines' managing director, said the pilots had been expected to give

six months' notice but did not. "It's like jumping bail," he said.

Indian Airlines is proposing changes in its wages and retirement system to try to keep the its remaining pilots. It also wants to add instructors to train junior pilots.

But in any case, the airline's finances are a mess. Although its revenue has increased in recent years, its losses continue to mount. In the current financial year, ending March 31,

The former monopoly carrier now has to vie with more than a dozen small private airlines claiming to offer better service and on-time flights.

1995, Indian Airlines hopes to hold its loss to 1.2 billion rupees, compared with 2.94 billion rupees last year.

Industry Sees 8% Growth This Year

Indian industry is predicting 8 percent growth for itself this year, in what appears to be a payoff for government reforms aimed at revitalizing the private sector, Agence France-Presse reported.

The Confederation of Indian Industry, which represents major businesses, said a "remarkable" industrial rebound was under way in the country after a two-year recession.

The group said industrial production in April, the first month of the current financial year, was up 8 percent from April 1993.

Sumitomo Executive Is Killed

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — One of Sumitomo Bank's top executives, Kazufumi Hatanaka, was found dead in his Nagoya apartment Wednesday morning. Police are treating the case as a possible homicide.

Mr. Hatanaka, 54, suffered a shotgun wound to his head. Nagoya police officials said. The apparent murder was the latest in a series of threats and violent incidents directed at executives of Sumitomo and other Japanese financial institutions.

Mr. Hatanaka was a director of the bank. Police officers said that the his death may have been related to the bank's business troubles, according to Japanese press reports.

Police officials said they planned to tighten security for Sumitomo executives, but they would not comment on whether the murder was linked to Sumitomo's trouble with had real estate loans.

Last year, Sumitomo Bank was the target of several threats and acts of violence from unknown parties, according to a bank spokesman.

These included gun shots into a few branch buildings and hate letters to the bank's president.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng		8,846.40	8,937.07
Singapore Straits Times		2,298.31	2,298.00
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,060.50	2,043.68
Tokyo Nikkei 225		19,979.38	20,046.71
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,173.84	1,198.11
Bangkok SET		1,536.14	1,507.75
Seoul Composite Stock		999.26	995.38
Taipei Weighted Price		7,025.18	6,956.00
Manila PSE		2,953.37	2,953.24
Jakarta Stock Index		520.31	515.70
New Zealand NZSE-40		2,116.04	2,099.80
Bombay National Index		2,169.24	2,175.35

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- South China Morning Post (Holdings) Ltd., publisher of Hong Kong's largest-circulating English-language daily newspaper, earned 564.1 million Hong Kong dollars (\$77 million) in the year ended June 30, down nearly 4 percent from the previous year, which was inflated by a one-time gain for real estate sales.
- Turner Broadcasting System Inc. will increase its visibility in Asia next month, when it starts marketing a combination of the TNT entertainment channel and Cartoon Network in Taiwan.
- STAR TV will start a movie channel catering to India, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia on Oct. 1.
- China International Trust & Investment Corp. has purchased the exclusive worldwide rights to market the image of Marilyn Monroe.
- Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. is considering buying an equity stake in Huangpu Power International, a Chinese power company.
- BT Barito Pacific Timber's first-half net profit rose 26 percent, to 103.23 billion rupiah (\$47 million), helped by a 4 percent increase in sales.

Bloomberg, AFP

Taiwan Eases Banking Rules

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — Taiwan on Wednesday relaxed its rules on local-currency deposits by foreigners in a bid to help its application to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Under the new rules, visiting foreign nationals and overseas institutions not registered in Taiwan will be allowed to open Taiwan dollar bank accounts.

Previously, only foreigners who had resident status and companies registered at the

Ministry of Economics were able to make bank deposits in the local currency.

The change was "among the financial liberalizations demanded by GATT, of which Taipei hopes to become a member by the end of this year," said Yu Teli-pei, an economist at Soochow University in Taipei.

Fears of too much foreign control over the local currency, especially by China, were the reason for the currency-control measures, Mr. Yu said.

Korean Market Has Confidence

Reuters

SEOUL — Optimism that the economy is growing rapidly and that the government will change rules limiting foreign ownership of South Korean companies lifted the stock market Wednesday.

The composite stock index rose 3.98 points, to 999.36. South Korea's economy grew 5.5 percent in the first half 1994, up sharply from a 4.4 percent rise a year ago.

Analysts said the government might soon raise ceilings on foreign stock holdings in Korean companies. At present, Korean companies must be at least 90 percent Korean-owned.

Hanoi Readies Building Plan

Bloomberg Business News

HANOI — Foreign builders are hoping a massive development plan for Hanoi to be unveiled Thursday will provide a clear blueprint to development opportunities while preserving the city's rich architectural character.

"There have been several editions of the master plan," said Tohy Anstruther, country representative for the real estate broker Brooke Hillier Parker. "Developers are confused about which edition they should look to follow when planning projects," said Mr. Anstruther.

In addition to identifying sites for development, the plan aims to protect the character of Hanoi. The city, unlike other crowded Southeast Asian cities, is a throwback to another era

complete with old French villas, wide boulevards and lakes.

The chief architects office said the plan would define the size and shape of Hanoi, development of streets, and strength of development capital. It would also address transport, construction and sewage issues.

The city of 2 million will be split into zones, including a central area, residential and scenic spots, industrial and commercial areas. The idea is to protect the city's architectural heritage by limiting development in the inner city and forcing development into the suburbs.

"It is a step in the right direction," said Richard Elliott, Hanoi project manager for Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. "It will certainly make it easier for developers when it comes to selecting the right site," he said.

One of the biggest problems for foreign developers is reaching agreement with Vietnamese partners on what should be built on a given site.

According to Mr. Anstruther, the real test will be whether Hanoi's chief architect "sticks with the plan and on what basis he might deviate from it for any future project."

Analysts said the plan would not affect any projects currently under construction. However, some developers may be forced to shelve projects that are not licensed and no longer conform with the plan.

"It is unlikely to affect any development which already has its construction permits," said Mr. Elliott of Hongkong Land. The Hong Kong-based property giant is building a seven-story office tower in central Hanoi.

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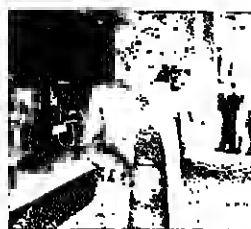
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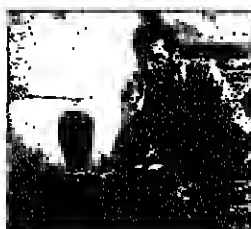
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Sept. 14, 1994

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

SPORTS

Once Simply Flotsam, the Coyote Returns to Race Anew

By Barbara Lloyd

New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — The racing yacht Coyote, left to drift in the Atlantic after it capsized and its skipper was lost at sea, will be sailing again this weekend in the BOC Challenge.

In a bold move to see Mike Plant's lost vision realized, his fiancée at the time has retrieved the 60-foot (18-meter) boat, restored it to racing readiness and chartered it to David Scully, a solo sailor from Chicago who lives in France.

The Coyote is scheduled to be one of 20 sailboats leaving here Saturday in the BOC Challenge, the single-handed yacht race around the world. Named after the BOC Group, the British gas products company that

sponsors the competition, the nine-month race will take the fleet of sailboats through 27,000 miles (43,400 kilometers) of open ocean. There are three stopover ports.

The new Coyote is a mightier version of the boat that capsized in October 1992. Outfitted with high-tech sails, the restored version has an 87-foot mast that is 2 feet higher than before, thus providing more sail area and more speed than when Plant had it.

Beyond that, the yacht's new skipper, schooled in the traditions of French offshore racing, is lean, smart and confident.

Scully, 39, has lived in the sea-coast town of La Trinité, France, for the last five years. He has raced maxi-yachts around buoys, catama-

rans around islands and trimarans across oceans. But he has never raced a thoroughbred sloop around the world.

"I think the BOC is the ultimate single-handed race," he said recently. "You don't know if you will ever have the opportunity to do it. But if you do, you have to go for it."

Still in search of a sponsor, Scully has tapped private funds to get started.

The quadrennial competition, which began in 1982, has tested the mettle of scores of yachtsmen before Scully. But none has set off on an emotional tidal wave as forceful as the one brought on by the Coyote.

The boat was built for another race, the Vendée Globe Challenge, in 1992.

On the way from New York to the starting line in France, the Coyote lost the 8,200-pound (3,719-kilogram) bulb on its keel, an appendage that kept the boat upright when under way.

A three-week, million-dollar search discovered the bulb about 700 miles southwest of Ireland. Plant, 41, who lived in Jamestown, Rhode Island, was never found.

His fiancée, Helen Davis, agreed to abandon the Coyote at sea when it was confirmed that Plant was not on board. But two months later, the Coyote was sighted floating near the Irish coast, prompting Davis to rethink her decision.

She hired a tugboat and retrieved the yacht she had helped launch, then shipped the battered hull back

to Rhode Island, where inquiries over the missing ballast bulb turned heartbreak into blame.

Last year, Davis received an out-of-court settlement from the Coyote's builder, Concordia Custom Yachts of South Dartmouth, Massachusetts. She took the money, an undisclosed sum, and used it to give the boat new life.

"I didn't want the boat to sit there, and I didn't want to put my life on hold," Davis said. The \$500,000 rehabilitation, part of which was subsidized with the charter fee paid by Scully, took most of last spring.

Even the new Coyote has had a scrape.

During a 2,000-mile qualifying voyage last month, it collided at night with a fishing vessel about 175

miles east of Nantucket Island. Coyote's bowsprit was knocked off. The fishing boat had a small hole in its side.

The Coast Guard said it has not yet ascertained blame.

Mark Schrader, BOC's race director, said the rebuilt Coyote had passed its safety check with flying colors.

"The boat looks very well prepared," he said. "Everything was in order, and there were no deficiencies or last-minute panic."

In this race, the top boats look equally matched, including the Coyote, Schrader said.

"Of course, luck is always involved," he added. "But this time, it's the skipper who will tell the story."

Norman Has Just the Flu, But Is Still Out

By Larry Dorman

New York Times Service

GAINESVILLE, Virginia — Greg Norman won't be playing in the inaugural edition of the Presidents Cup, and there is cruel irony in that.

Norman, who is suffering from what his doctor said is "a bad case of what in layman's terms you'd call prolonged flu," is one of the major reasons this new competition came into being after an amazingly short gestation period of six months.

So his withdrawal Tuesday came as an unhappy surprise.

But Dr. Richard Andressy, the chief of surgery at Hermann Hospital in Houston, who also happens to be Norman's brother-in-law, corrected early reports that the player's hospitalization was related to hemorrhoid surgery he underwent two weeks ago.

"It's certainly not serious and nothing that will cause a prolonged problem," Andressy said.

The concept for the Presidents Cup, a match-play competition which begins here Friday at the Robert Trent Jones Golf Club, was spawned, in part, by the inability of international stars such as Norman and Nick Price to compete in the biennial Ryder Cup matches.

The Ryder Cup matches, which have become successful and compelling theater in the last decade, pit a team of golfers from the United States against a European team every other year, and are open only to players born in either the United States or Europe.

Norman, an Australian who is the No. 2 ranked player in the world, had openly campaigned for a Ryder Cup-style event that would include international players.

The prospect of Norman being paired with No. 1-ranked Nick Price was one that thrilled both ESPN, which will telecast eight and a half hours of play Friday, and CBS, which will broadcast the event live for three hours Saturday and four hours Sunday. But Bradley Hughes, who is replacing Norman? The thrill isn't gone, but it might have been mitigated.

The U.S. team of Corey Pavin, Tom Lehman, Fred Couples, Davis Love III, Scott Hoch, Loren Roberts, John Huston, Jeff Maggert, Jim Gallagher Jr., Jay Haas, Phil Mickelson and playing-captain Hale Irwin is strong, although it might have been stronger still if it included Tom Kite and Curtis Strange.

The international team of Price, David Frost, Mark McNulty, Vijay Singh, Frank Nobilo, Peter Senior, Steve Elkington, Craig Parry, Tsunasa Wantanabe, Fulton Allem and now Hughes is solid, but Norman's absence could be felt.

How much it will matter will be determined this weekend. But Irwin might have summed up, in a half-joking fashion, the competitive spirit that sets all match-play events apart.

"All of us were championing the bit to get a shot at Greg," he said. "We wanted to kick his butt this week."

A Comeback for Capriati

Troubled Teenager to Play in Zurich and Germany

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jennifer Capriati, the troubled tennis phenom whose career began as a fairy tale at 13 and derailed in despair at 17, plans to return to competition next month in Zurich at the European Indoors, a \$750,000 event played in the 4,000-seat Sallsportale.

Capriati said she intended to implement the second phase in her comeback the following week in Filderstadt, Germany, at the Porsche Grand Prix. Depending on her spirits and results, she will then determine her future schedule.

"It may seem like a sudden decision to some people, but I've wanted to play again for some time, and I've thought it out and I figure, why not, that mentally I'm ready to play," Capriati said Tuesday from the home her family recently rented in Rancho Mirage, California.

(Steffi Graf, meanwhile, has been told by a specialist to rest her injured back for three weeks, her father, Peter, said Wednesday in Essen, Germany, Agence France-Presse reported.)

(Graf, after losing to Arantxa Sánchez Vicario in the U.S. Open final on Saturday, had flown to Essen to consult the sports medicine specialist Hartmut Krah, who examined her Tuesday.)

The request by Capriati, unranked and unseeded, for a wild card into both WTA events was readily accepted by the organizers.

"It's going to be different this time around. I'm not going to put a lot of pressure on myself," said Capriati, whose spectacular rise from an unranked junior in 1989 to the youngest player ever to own a Top 10 ranking, as a 14-year-old in 1990, was accompanied by inevitable expectations from her entourage, her sponsors and herself.

"I just want to play again, have fun and see how it goes," said Capriati, who seemed to have less and less fun the more successful she became.

She ended 1993 ranked No. 9 in the world despite missing the final

three months of the tour, but she has not played since her first-round defeat in the U.S. Open just over a year ago. That loss had origins both physical and mental: She traced it to a painful combination of bone chips in her right arm and the discouraging disappearance of her motivation.

Moreover, the first-round loss represented her poorest showing in four years of Grand Slam competition and was a harbinger of a nine-month slide during which she not only swore off tennis but received a citation for shoplifting at a suburban Florida mall in December. She moved into her own apartment and then moved home again to concentrate on completing her senior year of high school.

But shortly after turning 18 in March, Capriati left school, left home again and moved in with a

'I just want to play again, have fun and see how it goes.'

Jennifer Capriati

female friend who attended college in Boca Raton, Florida. Her problems culminated on May 16 with her arrest at a seedy motel in Coral Gables, where she was charged with marijuana possession. Two other teenagers who had been at a party in her motel room were arrested on felony drug charges.

Her arrest prompted Capriati to enter a substance-abuse clinic in Miami, where she remained for 23 days before going home to Wesley Chapel, Florida. She then agreed to cooperate with a court-monitored drug counseling program, allowing her to avoid a court appearance and have the charges against her dropped upon satisfactory completion of the course.

While Capriati appeared to have solved her legal problems, she was treated with less sympathy by the various corporate sponsors who provided her with a \$5 million yearly portfolio when she was 14, happily ranked No. 8 in the world and infi-

nitely marketable. During her hiatus from tennis, all of her sponsors ended their affiliation with her, and officials at Prince, her longtime racket sponsor, indicated that any future contracts with Capriati would likely specify a code of acceptable behavior.

In what was very much a move designed to allow the entire family to "start over," according to Capriati's mother, Denise, the family left Jennifer's training ground at the Saddlebrook Resort for Rancho Mirage, California, at the end of August.

Since then, Capriati has resumed practicing at a local club and her father, Stefano, with whom she had a tempestuous relationship while he was her coach, has reappeared at court-side as an adviser and procurer of hitting partners. Capriati said she was not interested in hiring a coach until she saw whether this comeback inspired her to compete again on a full-time basis.

Capriati described 1992 as "a waste" with the exception of the Olympic gold medal she won at Barcelona. Last year, she won her first circuit stop, in Sydney in January. But she was halted in the quarterfinals of the Australian and French Opens and Wimbledon, a mirror-image of her 1992 performance at those slams. Before the opening-round loss at the U.S. Open, Capriati had reached the final of the Canadian Open, her best result since she earned her sixth career title at Sydney.

At the 1990 French Open, Capriati became, at 14, the youngest semifinalist in Grand Slam history, and in 1991 she was Wimbledon's youngest semifinalist. But her problems since her halcyon debut are largely responsible for the recent Women's Tennis Council decision to prohibit 14-year-olds from playing on the WTA Tour as of 1996.

According to Capriati's agent at the International Management Group, Barbara Perry, the decision to return to the circuit next month came from the player herself.

"It was her idea," Perry said. "She wants to play again, and she seems to want to play soon."



Goran Ivanisevic beating Tomas Carbonell of Spain, 6-4, 6-2, on Wednesday in the Romanian Open.

SEASON: Major League Owners Call It Quits for the Year

Continued from Page 1

Continued from Page 1
be continued. "Will Jimmy Key be the Cy Young winner? Every time you see him pitch you're thinking about it, and all of the sudden they say to you, 'You'll never know. Because we ended it before the culmination.' That's a wicked thing to do. A really wicked thing."

In the days and weeks to come, fans will be left to wonder when baseball will return. When it does come back, there might even be an entirely new league.

"Baseball games are won and lost because of errors — and this will go down as the biggest 'E' of all," said a former commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, who negotiated an end to the 1985 strike after two days. "The losers are the fans, and there is no winner. Nineteen ninety-four — the season that struck itself out."

In the end, it was a \$2 billion battle between owners and players that did to baseball what wars, scan-

dals and an earthquake could not.

Players, meanwhile, said they were willing to continue contract talks and said an agreement by Sept. 26 would have saved the postseason. But the issue of a salary cap, which owners say they need to control salaries that now average nearly \$1.2 million a player, remains the sticking point in the negotiations.

"The union refused to bargain with us over costs and took a hard-line position that the clubs would fold as they had in past negotiations," Mr. Selig said. "That was a terrible mistake, one for which all of us must pay."

No negotiating sessions were scheduled between the union head, Donald Fehr, and the owners' representative, Richard Ravitch. The two sides have met only three times since the strike started, and not at all in the final five days.

"What people will remember is that it ended in this fashion with Bud

gnashing his teeth at a news conference," Mr. Fehr said.

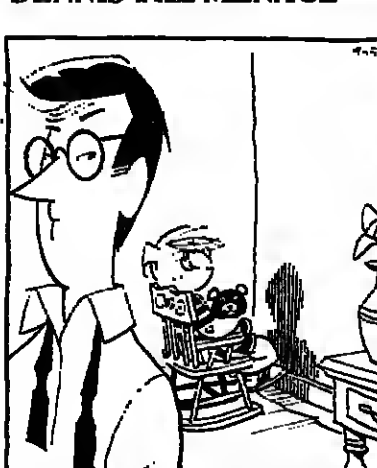
Mr. Ravitch said the goal was now to negotiate an agreement "without harming next year."

"I think and I hope that Don understands a union leader is supposed to talk about the wages of the people he represents," Mr. Ravitch said. "They didn't want to do that. Now they have to. Once you cross that threshold, hopefully we can work something out, whether it's a cap or a tax or a widget."

Mr. Selig's declaration follows more than 25 years of labor strife between the players and owners. In December 1975, players won the right to free agency and owners have never completely come to grips with it, leading to a series of strikes and lockouts — eight in all.

"Maybe we've been headed for this for a long, loog time," Mr. Selig said.

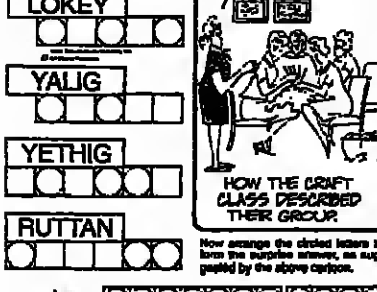
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'll bet golfers don't have to sit in the corner when they say that word."

JUNBLE

Unscramble these four Junbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: JUNBLE, LYING, CHAMP, POETRY, AROUND, Answer: What the Junbles contained the words: JUNBLE, LYING, CHAMP, POETRY, AROUND.

For investment information
Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

PEANUTS



GARFIELD



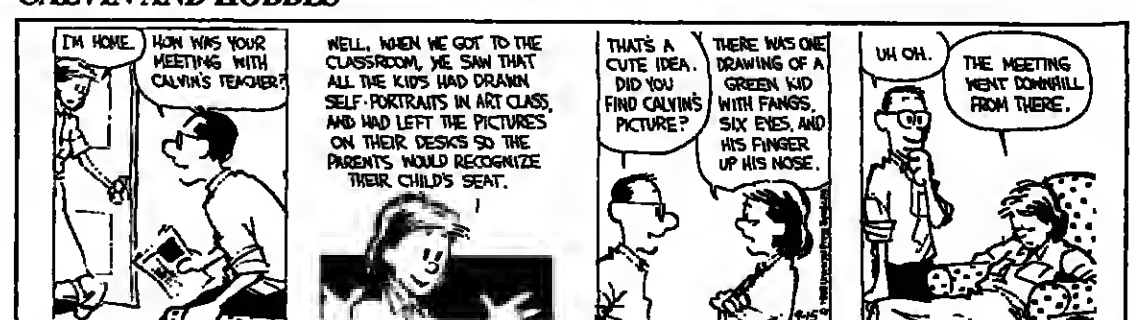
BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD OF ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Muscle-Bound NBA
Opts for ShowtimeBy Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three months after the Houston Rockets and New York Knicks played a championship series short on scoring and viewers but long on elbows and fouls, the National Basketball Association has moved to rescue Showtime before it comes to resemble professional wrestling.

The league's competition committee voted Tuesday to roomend shortening the distance of the 3-point shot and amend several other rules. The changes must be approved by a two-thirds vote when the NBA Board of Governors meets next month, but all indications are that they will be.

The proposed 3-point line would be a uniform arc 22 feet (6.70 meters) from the basket. Currently the dimensions are 22 feet in the corners and 23 feet 9 inches at the top of the key.

Rod Thorn, the NBA's vice president of operations, said that shortening the 3-point shot should force teams to play more perimeter defense and thus unloose the pace of the game. Thorn said the vote to shorten the line was not quite unanimous, but that there were few dissenters.

"I think their basic premise was that we've had the line for a long time and it has served us well," he said of those against the change.

"Maybe it's a little too easy from 22 feet," he added, but "I think you are going to have to have people who can shoot."

"Our shooting percentages have been going down and with this shorter line you are going to see more taken and more made. In international basketball you have to guard the line and it can lessen the congestion in the lane."

The committee also recommended that a shooter fouled on a 3-point shot be awarded three free throws instead of two, the "clear path" foul rule include contact in the backcourt, that back checking be prohibited from the end line and that illegal screens be called more closely.

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Milan's Ruud Gullit was booed in Amsterdam, while Ronald de Boer got a goal for Ajax.

Ajax Beats AC Milan, 2-0,
In Champion's League

Defending champion AC Milan was beaten, 2-0, Wednesday night by Dutch league champion Ajax in their European Champions' League Group D match in Amsterdam.

Second half goals by Ronald de Boer and Jari Litmanen sank the Italians, who never stretched Ajax goalkeeper Edwin van der Sar.

De Boer scored after 51 minutes when Patrick Kluivert left Milan captain Franco Baresi stranded with a well-timed pass.

Unmarked, De Boer gave Milan goalkeeper Sebastiano Rossi no chance with his right-foot shot.

Litmanen fired a left-foot half volley into the roof of the net from a Marc Overmars cross from the left flank in the 65th minute.

The Ajax crowd whistled AC Milan's Dutch star Ruud Gullit every time he touched the ball.

Salzburg, 0, AEK 0: The other Group D match was played to a scoreless draw in Vienna although Salzburg, after its worst

international showing in the first half, built up pressure after the change of sides but failed to outplay the clever, technically excellent Greek team.

Manchester United 4, IFK Goteborg 2: Ryan Giggs scored two opportunistic goals as United held off the stubborn Swedish champion for a Group A victory at Old Trafford.

Giggs struck in the 33rd minute after IFK had taken an early lead, then scored the go-

ahead goal in the 65th. Both scores came after the ball had rebounded straight to the Welsh striker off a United shot.

International goal expert Thomas Ravelli, one of six IFK players on Sweden's World Cup squad, kept his team in the game by saving a Giggs shot with his face and a Mark Hughes effort with his chest within the space of five seconds late in the half.

Ravelli, however, was unable to stop a 30-meter drive by Andrei Kanchelskis three minutes after the interval, nor Lee Sharpe's insurance goal off a Kanchelskis cross in the 70th minute.

Barcelona 2, Galatasaray 1: Guillermo Amor scored in the 50th minute in Barcelona to win the other Group A match.

His shot from 20 meters went in behind goalie Gintaras Steučas after being deflected slightly by a defender.

Galatasaray took a 1-0 lead when Kubilay Turkulmaz scored in the 14th minute on a rocketing, left-footed shot from 15 meters that beat Barcelona keeper Carlos Busquets.

Galatasaray, which dominated play early in the match, seemed to lose its momentum when Barcelona tied in the 30th minute on a 25-meter free kick

from Dutch international Ronald Koeman.

Paris-St. Germain 2, Bayern Munich 0: George Weah and Daniel Bravo scored in the Group B match in Paris.

Four minutes before intermission, Valdo's corner kick found Brazilian compatriot Ricardo whose header hit the crossbar, bouncing directly to Weah just in front of the net.

Weah was twice stopped by goalkeeper Oliver Kahn in the second half before PSG scored an insurance goal.

On another corner by Valdo, the ball bounded out near the limit of the penalty area, from where Bravo sent a blistering shot past Kahn in the 83d minute.

Dynamo Kiev 3, Spartak Moscow 2: In Kiev, substitute Sergei Rebrov snatched an 86th-minute winner in the other Group B match.

Rebrov's goal overcame a 2-0 halftime deficit and sent 90,000 fans home jubilant from the first game the two former Soviet league rivals have played in the Ukrainian capital since the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Anderlecht 0, Steaua Bucharest 0: In a Group C match in Brussels, the Romanian team withstood relentless pressure to get its draw.

Both teams hit the woodwork in a one-sided match in which Anderlecht was the only side seeking a victory.

Hajduk Split 0, Benfica Lisbon 0: The other Group C match, in Split, also ended without a goal.

Benfica's Argentinian player, Claudio Caniggia, missed a clear scoring chance when he hit the crossbar from 5 meters out in the 84th minute. But that was just Benfica's third shot on goal in the match.

SCOREBOARD

Japanese Leagues

Central League

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Hiroshima	44	55	0	—
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Chunichi	39	59	0	—
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It's Passarella
In Argentina

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES

Daniel Passarella, who played midfield for two World Cup winners, signed Tuesday as coach of Argentina's national soccer team.

His first match as coach will be a friendly against Chile on Nov. 16 or 23.

Passarella's contract runs until the end of the qualifying round for the 1998 World Cup in France. It has a clause extending it for another year if Argentina qualifies for the Cup.

SIDELINES

Taiwan Appears to Concede Defeat

TAIPEI (AP)—Taiwan appeared Wednesday to be ready to concede defeat in its efforts to defy China and send its president to the opening ceremony of the Asian Games in Japan.

If President Lee Teng-hui "can go, he will. But if he can't go, so be it," Tsing Yien-isi, Lee's secretary general, told reporters.

For the Record

Evander Holyfield, the former heavyweight champion who recently underwent another examination with a cardiologist in New York, was told his heart ailment, a non-compliant left ventricle, has not sufficiently healed to allow him to resume boxing. The Atlanta Constitution reported.

Ichiro Suzuki, a 20-year-old outfielder in his third year as a pro, sent a Japanese record of 192 hits for a season as the Orix Bluewave whipped the Nippon Ham Fighters, 14-1, at the Tokyo Dome on Wednesday night.

FOOTBALL

ARIZONA—Signed Wendell Gaines, defensive lineman to the practice squad. MINNESOTA—Released Ray Rowe, tight end, signed Martin Harrison, linebacker. TAMPA BAY—Released Jerry Ellman, running back, from the practice squad. Re-signed Vito Miller, linebacker, to the practice squad. SAN DIEGO—Signed Paul Blaise, defensive tackle, and John Fied, punter, on injured reserve. Agreed to terms with John Parrella, defensive lineman, signed John Parrella, defensive tackle, and Brian Warner, punter.

HOCKEY

CALGARY—Signed Jari Kurri, goalie. Assigned Frank Ansel, defenseman, to Dusseldorf, Germany, and Jari Kurri, right wing, to Riga, Sweden. Released Duff Limes and Jeff Gault, forwards.

BASKETBALL

SEATTLE—Signed Bill Cartwright, center, to 3-year contract.

BASEBALL

MINNESOTA—Signed Terry Ryan, senior pitcher, signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher, to extend his contract through 1997 season. SEATTLE—Signed 2-year player development contract with Togo, Pacific Coast League.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO—Announced an extension of their player development contract with William, New York-Penn League through year 2000.

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

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NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

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NATIONAL LEAGUE

ART BUCHWALD

Law-Abiding Citizens

WASHINGTON — The phrase that I heard the most during the debate on the Senate crime bill was "law-abiding citizens," as in, "Will you deprive law-abiding citizens of their right to bear arms under the Second Amendment?" or "The law-abiding citizens of my state will not stand by if you take their semiautomatic weapons away from them."



Buchwald

I can't speak for others, but I don't know any law-abiding citizens. That doesn't mean they don't exist — it's just that I have never met them.

Take Rubbishon, who owns a Rapid Death 45 semiautomatic pistol. He broke all the environmental laws when he constructed his house and boasts about cheating on his income tax.

Charlie Tender is no better. He sports a sawed-off Jeezbe Glockmeister and has an autographed photo of Charlton Heston on his wall. Charlie would be a law-abiding citizen except that he refuses to separate his bottles from the rest of his garbage.

Instead he pays the refuse people \$20 so they will look the other way. He also owns a bottling factory that is one of the biggest polluters in America.

Ruling on 'Three Graces'

LEEDS, England — Rejecting arguments by the J. Paul Getty Museum in California, a judge has ruled that the government was entitled to give British museums more time to raise money to buy "The Three Graces" by Antonio Canova. The Getty Museum, which bought the statue for £7.6 million (\$11.8 million), said it would appeal within a week.

Petty crime, you might say, but as Arnold Schwarzenegger said in "Les Misérables," "The law is the law."

Senators who believe that their constituents who keep firearms in their homes are protecting their private property are living in a dream world. Most of the people killed at home are victims of a law-abiding loved one (or former loved one), who keeps a weapon in the house.

Professor Joe Skalet, who has been unsuccessfully searching for a law-abiding citizen ever since he graduated from Stanford, told me: "If there are any law-abiding citizens who own guns, there are very few of them. Some time ago a man in No. 10 Downing Street hid his semiautomatic under the floor, sealed it with cement and then put a refrigerator over it."

In just two days, his 8-year-old son found it by moving the refrigerator, borrowing a jackhammer and digging up the floor. The boy took the gun to school and sprayed the entire fifth-grade gym class with gunfire.

John Dillinger once said, "There is no way a law-abiding citizen can hide a gun from an 8-year-old child."

Professor Skalet's studies indicate that law-abiding citizens go through as many red lights and exceed the speed limit twice as much as non-law-abiding members of society. They also brag a great deal about breaking the law, except, of course, where their guns are concerned.

In many cases, although they will fight to the death to preserve the Second Amendment, which provides them with the right to bear arms, they keep asking for the First Amendment to be thrown out of court on a technicality.

I mention all this only because I'm sick and tired of senators referring to their constituents as "law-abiding citizens" when they break more laws than the rest of us.

Dewey Redman: Survival by Saxophone

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — People are always asking Dewey Redman: "What do you think about your son?"

"What do I think about my son?" He has a veteran jazzman's rasp. He shook his head: "I love my son. What kind of question is that?"

Worse, he sometimes hears this: "Are you Joshua Redman's father? Didn't you used to play the saxophone?"

The senior Redman is one of the most accomplished if not most rewarded tenors around. He is not exactly an overachiever. Recently, at 63, he engaged his first agent. He grins and puts it this way: "I'm too honest to lie, too lazy to work and too nervous to steal. That kind of limits my options."

Joshua is the torchbearer of the Young Lion generation doing the best it can to renew jazz. One of Joshua's albums is up for a Grammy this year. (Father and son have cut an album together, "Choices.") Joshua is in demand everywhere all the time and you never hear a bad word about him.

"Does his success bother you?" It was not easy to ask. A longtime professional about whom it has been said "he doesn't draw" would have to be at least sensitive about it.

"Well, yes and no," he replied. "It might bother me sometimes, but it doesn't worry me. Warner Bros. paid him a lot of money to sign and they're really pushing him. Which is wonderful. He's getting things I never got. But wherever I play, musicians come down to listen to me. That's an honor. Musicians name times after me — 'Dewey Circle,' 'Dewey Says,' 'Dewey Baby.' I have musicians' honor. And I think I'll be successful when I die. Then they'll say: 'Hey, Dewey sure could play.'"

This is a major figure with impressive credits such as Ornette Coleman, Keith Jarrett, Pat Metheny, Michael Brecker, Charlie Haden and the popular cooperative group Old and New Dreams. His phrases are simple and incisive, he has his own sound and his lyrics projects a hefty Texan gruff. Although extensively recorded in Europe — ECM (Germany) and Black Saint (Italy) — he has not had a contract with a U.S. label. He once worked the phone down the list of companies, got nowhere ("the secretaries all knew my voice") and then



Chrisman Rose

Redman: "I think I'll be successful when I die."

decided not to record at all. What's wrong with Europe?

"I'm an American jazz musician." Thanks to his new agent, he is busy now although he admits he might be getting Joshua's overflow. The story leading up to this more or less happy ending is a tale about how hard it can be to stay true to yourself and get beyond clichés, spit milk and peanut butter sandwiches.

In the late 1950s he was teaching fifth grade in a public school in Bastrop, Texas, near Austin. His mother worked for the president of the Fort Worth Board of Education. He figured he was virtually assured of a teaching job there. But he had been woodshedding and working with blues bands on weekends and he did not want to be 63 years old and say he never tried music. He would go to New York. It was a five-year plan.

Resigning his teaching job, he bought a car and drove to Los Angeles.

The guys there were cliquish and would not even let him jam with them. So he drove to San Francisco where people were friendlier. It was a good place to be in the early 1960s. In his mind he was just passing through on his way to New York.

Playing it by ear in more ways than one, he stayed seven years. He could not read music, did not understand harmony. An illiterate won't make it in New York and he couldn't afford lessons, so he rented a piano and taught himself. He devised exercises and practiced live in Bop City, a small club that was open from 2 A.M. to 6 A.M.

One night, after a set, a friend told him that John Coltrane had been there. "He said you can really play."

Redman, who had not had much encouragement and absolutely no breaks, was astounded: "He said that?"

The next night he went to hear Coltrane, who was working in town at the Jazz Workshop. He noticed that Coltrane had long, beautiful fingers and when he introduced himself, he said: "Mr. Coltrane you have beautiful fingers." Then he thought, "Oh my God. I knew it. Maybe he'll take it the wrong way."

"Did you ever see Bird's finger?" Coltrane said. "They were short and stubby."

Redman began: "Mr. Coltrane —"

"Call me John."

"Mr. John, can I come over to your hotel and talk about music?"

Redman talked his head off. Coltrane, a quiet man, mostly listened. Redman asked him questions about reeds, fingering and what books he practiced from. He thought Trane must be getting all of his stuff out of books. When he asked about mouthpieces, Trane pulled out a bag from under his bed. There must have been 150 books in there. He dumped them on the bed. He liked none of them. It was obviously a big problem for him but he didn't talk about that either. As Redman was leaving, there was only one word of advice: "Practice."

"Practice?" He knew that already. Redman had hoped to get some secrets. It hit him a couple of days later. He laughed in the street. What the master had meant was: "Nobody can teach you. You have to do it yourself."

Something else had been bothering him, though, and that night he tossed and turned. "What's wrong?" his lady asked.

"I can't sleep."

"Why?"

"John Coltrane doesn't have an ego. All the other name musicians I know, they all have egos. Sometimes ego translates into confidence, but Mr. John has confidence but no ego. How come I have an ego and John Coltrane doesn't?" Early in the morning, he resolved the problem by deciding to stop bragging, stop telling people how "bad" he was. Let people tell him that. Then he went to sleep.

Finally in New York, one thing led to another, not much, not nearly enough, at least not until this year, the year of Joshua. But he never had to drive a taxi cab, never waited tables, was never on welfare. He sighed as he said: "I survived playing jazz music in New York City for 26 years. That's my greatest accomplishment. I would like that to be remembered."

PEOPLE

Depp Will Pay \$9,767

For Ruined Hotel Room

Johnny Depp agreed to pay \$9,767 to a hotel after he destroyed his room there, the Manhattan district attorney's office said. The 31-year-old actor was released after working out the restitution agreement with the Mark Hotel. Eileen Perez, a policewoman who responded to the early morning call by the hotel, said that as Depp was taken to the station house he said to another officer about Perez: "I don't think she likes me. But if she saw me at a mall, I bet she would ask me for an autograph." "No, Johnny," Perez said she responded, "I don't think so."

In Washington for the premiere of his new film, "Quiz Show," Robert Redford told a full house at the National Press Club that the ratings-at-all-cost mentality of the '50s quiz show scandal is not a thing of the past. It will be that way, he said, "as long as we're under the influence and in the grip of the merchant mentality that certainly controls my business — and it is a business, it's not art."

The Bazan Foundation of Zurich has given its 1994 prizes, worth 350,000 Swiss francs each (\$270,000), to Norberto Bobbio, a philosopher and professor at Turin University, for his publications on the law and science of government politics; René Coates, a professor at the Université Pierre et Marie Curie in Paris, for his research on cell structures and their relation to the nervous system, and jointly to Fred Hoyle, of Cambridge University, and Martin Schwarzschild, of the Princeton University Observatory, for their work on a book, "Structure and Evolution of the Stars."

Oprah Winfrey is parting with \$3 million to help poor families get a roof of their own. She said the Jane Addams Hull House Association in Chicago will use her donation to move families from subsidized housing to independent living.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Tomorrow	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Andorra	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Austria	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Belgium	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Bulgaria	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Croatia	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Czech Rep.	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Denmark	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Estonia	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Finland	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
France	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Germany	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Greece	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Hungary	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Ireland	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Italy	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Japan	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Korea	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Latvia	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Lithuania	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Malta	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Netherlands	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Norway	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Poland	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Portugal	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Romania	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Russia	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Slovakia	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Slovenia	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Spain	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Sweden	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Switzerland	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Taiwan	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Thailand	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Turkey	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
Ukraine	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
USA	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23
UK	16/11	14/17	16/11	12/23	16/11	12/23

North America
Weather in the Midwest Friday will be followed by thunderstorms and cooler weather over the weekend. Washington, D.C., to Boston will be windy and back in summer warmth this weekend. Showers and thunderstorms will be widespread along the Gulf Coast Friday into the weekend.

Europe
Thunderstorms will bring scattered rain from Ireland to Kiev Friday. Dry, cooler weather will follow the weekend. The Alps will be windy and cold this weekend with snow over the higher passes. Hamburg through Geneva will have windy, cool weather this weekend with clouds giving way to sun.

Asia
Shanghai will be dry and pleasant this weekend. Beijing will be windy and cooler with a few showers Friday. Japan will be humid with widespread rains this weekend. Parts of southern Japan will have flooding rains and mudslides. Manila and Hong Kong will be warm with showers at Manila.

Middle East	Today	Tomorrow	High	Low	High	Low
Bahrain	32/30	25/17	32/30	25/17	32/30	25/17
Cairo	33/21	22/12	33/21	22/12	33/21	22/12
Doha	31/18	18/04	31/18	18/04	31/18	18/04
Jordan	28/12	18/04	28/12	18/04	28/12	18/04
Lebanon	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10
Qatar	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10
Saudi Arabia	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10
Taiwan	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10
Thailand	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10
Turkey	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10
Ukraine	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10
USA	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10
UK	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10	30/12	21/10

Latin America	Today	Tomorrow	High	Low	High	Low
Buenos Aires	17/02	04/06	17/02	04/06	17/02	04/06
Casaca	28/02	20/08	28/02	20/08	28/02	20/08
Caracas	18/04	18/01	18/04	18/01	18/04	18/01
Medan City	24/12	13/03	24/12	13/03	24/12	13/03
Medan	24/12	13/03	24/12	13/03	24/12	13/03
San Jose	22/12	13/03	22/12	13/03	22/12	13/03
Seattle	22/12	13/03	22/12	13/03	22/12	13/03
Washington	22/12	13/03	22/12	13/03	22/12	13/03

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, r=rain, at=snow flurries, an=snow, f=fog, W=wind. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY								SUNDAY								All forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 1994	
Europe and Middle East								Europe and Middle East									
Location	Weather	High Temp. (°F)	Low Temp. (°F)	Water Temp. (°F)	Wave Heights (feet)	Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Dir.	Location	Weather	High Temp. (°F)	Low Temp. (°F)	Water Temp. (°F)	Wave Heights (feet)	Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Dir.		
Cannes	partly sunny	25/17	16/11	23/17	1-2	NW	20-35	Cannes	sunny	28/19	15/09	22/11	1-2	W	18-35		
Deauville	clouds and sun	15/01	8/04	15/09	2-4	W	40-70	Deauville	clouds and sun	17/02	10/01	15/02	2-3	W	30-80		
Fair	clouds and sun	27/10	19/08	25/17	0-1	NW	10-20	Flamini	sunny	29/02	18/04	24/15	0-1	NW	8-18		
Malaga	sunny	29/02	18/04	23/17	0-1	NW	8-16	Malaga	sunny	29/04	20/08	24/15	0-1	N	10-20		
Cagliari	partly sunny	29/02	22/17	23/17	0-1	NW	15-30	Cagliari	sunny	29/04	22/17	24/15	0-1	NW	12-25		
Faro	sunny	24/15	15/09	20/08	0-1	NW	10-20	Faro	partly sunny	24/15	15/09	20/08	0-1	W	12-22		
Pinus	clouds and sun	30/08	21/10	23/17	0-1	NW	10-20	Pinus	sunny	31/08	23/17	24/15	0-1	NW	10-20		
Corfu	clouds and sun	30/08	21/10	23/17	0-1	NW	10-20	Corfu	sunny	30/08	22/17	24/15	0-1	NW	12-22		
Brighon	showers	16/01	8/04	15/09	2-3	W	40-70	Brighon	clouds and sun	17/02	9/01	15/02	2-3	NW	40-60		
Oxford	showers	16/01	12/03	15/09	1-3	W	30-80	Oxford	cloudy	17/02	11/02	14/07	2-4	W	30-80		
Schwenningen	showers	17/02	11/02	14/07	2-4	W	30-80	Schwenningen	cloudy	17/02	11/02	14/07	2-4	SW	30-60		
Sylt	rain	19/06	12/03	14/07	2-4	W	35-70	Sylt	cloudy	17/02	9/01	15/02	2-4	SW	35-70		
Tzmir	showers	26/02	19/06	24/15	1-2	W	15-30	Tzmir	partly sunny	29/04	20/08	24/15	1-2	NW	18-35		
Tel Aviv	sunny	31/08	23/17	27/02	0-1	W	10-20	Tel Aviv	sunny	32/09	26/07	28/02	0-1	NE	12-22		
Caribbean and West Atlantic								Caribbean and West Atlantic									
Barbados	showers	31/08	24/15	23/02	1-2	E	25-50	Barbados	partly sunny	32/09	24/15	23/02	1-2	SE	20-40		
Kingston	thunderstorms	31/08	23/17	27/02	2-4	SE	40-70	Kingston	thunderstorms	30/06	23/17	27/02	3-5	SE	50-80		
St.Thomas	showers	32/09	24/15	23/02	1-2	SE	45-65	St.Thomas	thunderstorms	32/09	24/15	23/02	1-2	E	20-40		
Hamilton	partly sunny	31/09	23/17	27/02	2-4	NE	20-35	Hamilton	partly sunny	32/09	24/15	27/02	0-1	SE	15-40		
Asia/Pacific								Asia/Pacific									
Penang	partly sunny	31/08	25/17	25/04	0-1	SW	10-20	Penang	thunderstorms	32/08	24/15	23/04	0-1	SW	10-20		
Phuket	partly sunny	31/08	25/17	25/04	0-1	SW	15-25	Phuket	thunderstorms	32/08	24/15	23/04	0-1	SW	15-30		
Bali	partly sunny	32/09	24/15	23/04	0-1	SW	12-25	Bali	partly sunny	31/08	24/15	23/04	0-1	SW	15-30		
Cebu	thunderstorms	30/06	23/17	30/06	1-2	SE	15-30	Cebu	thunderstorms	31/08	23/17	30/06	0-1	SW	15-25		
Palau Beach, NZ	showers	31/08	24/15	27/06	1-2	SE	20-35	Palau Beach, NZ	clouds and sun	29/03	19/03	20/06	1-2	SW	20-35		
Shirahama	showers	19/04	10/03	16/01	1-2	NW	20-40	Bay of Islands, Aus.	showers	17/02	9/01	15/09	1-2	E	20-40		
Shirahama	showers	27/02	24/15	27/06	1-2	SE	20-40	Shirahama	showers	28/10	23/17	27/06	1-2	E	20-35		
Honolulu	partly sunny	31/08	24/15	27/02	1-2	ENE	20-40	Honolulu	partly sunny	31/08	24/15	27/02	1-2	ENE	20-40		